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SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
1987-1988

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

south carolina
department of corrections

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PARKER EVATT, Commissioner

August 25, 1988

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell
Governor of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 1987, to June 30, 1988.

As I begin my second year as Commissioner, it is a privilege to report to you that the level of professionalism at the Department of Corrections is outstanding, and the morale among the workforce is high. This Annual Report reflects the dedicated and conscientious effort made on behalf of the people of South Carolina by the 5,100 employees of the Department of Corrections during the past fiscal year. The Department, within the resources provided, successfully met the challenge to accommodate an ever increasing prison population and comply with statutory and judicial standards for a modern prison system. I am confident that, in the year ahead, both the employees and the leadership of the Department will be equal to these continuing tasks and the new challenges which face us.

The Annual Report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data.) We hope the Report will be informative and useful to you, to Members of the General Assembly, and to others who require information about South Carolina's prison operations.

Very truly yours,

Parker Evatt

Parker Evatt

Encl: SCDC Annual Report, FY '87-88

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

CHARLES C. MOORE, Chairman, Spartanburg, S.C.
BETTY M. CONDON, Vice Chairman, Mt. Pleasant, S.C.
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GOV. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., Member, Ex Officio, Columbia, S.C.

South Carolina Department of Corrections
Annual Report - Fiscal Year 1987-88

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South Carolina State Board of Corrections

In 1960, the General Assembly established a State Board of Corrections (to replace the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary) and charged them with governing the Department of Corrections. The Board is composed of seven members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the congressional districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board. Appointments by the Governor are for a term of six years, and the terms are staggered to promote continuity. (Reference: 24-1-40, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976.)

On June 30, 1988, the following distinguished citizens were serving on the Board of Corrections, with a total of 84 years of experience and service to the people of South Carolina in this capacity.

Congressional District	Name	Residence	Date of Initial Appointment
First	Betty M. Condon, Vice-Chairman	Mt. Pleasant	1972
Second	Norman Kirkland	Bamberg	1962
Third	Goetz B. Eaton	Anderson	1981
Fourth	Charles C. Moore, Chairman	Spartanburg	1968
Fifth	C. Lock McKinnon	Lancaster	1987
Sixth	Eugene N. Zeigler, Secretary	Florence	1974
Ex officio	Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr.		

The Board holds a regular meeting on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings may be called as necessary. The public and news media are entitled to attend regular meetings of the Board.

Pursuant to law, the Board employs a general Commissioner of the prison system who carries out the policy of the Board and has the authority to manage the affairs of the prison system.

The Commissioner

Parker Evatt was appointed Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, effective September 1, 1987. Mr. Evatt was very familiar with the corrections field. He served from 1966 to 1987 as Executive Director of the Alston Wilkes Society, an organization dedicated to helping former prison inmates and their families establish new lives. During his 13 years as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Mr. Evatt worked tirelessly for the betterment of the State's corrections system through provision of sufficient funding and appropriate legislation to deal with overcrowding, alternatives to prison sentences, and enabling legislation for various prison programs and services. In addition to a bachelor's degree from the University of South Carolina, Mr. Evatt earned his master's in Criminal Justice from USC's College of Criminal Justice.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to:

- Protect the public by maintaining those persons remanded to its custody, in the least restrictive, most cost effective environment consistent with public safety.
- Provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement in accordance with the South Carolina Department of Corrections' constitutional and statutory mandates and with the American Correctional Association's Standards.
- Provide programs and services which are intended to enhance the community re-integration, the emotional stability, and the economic self-sufficiency of those persons placed under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.
- Promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness in correctional operations and administer all aspects of the department in a fair and equitable manner, while providing for the safety and general welfare of employees and inmates.
- Comply with legislative, judicial, and executive directives at all times, and ensure that the constitutional rights of those under custody or control of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are maintained.
- Develop goals, objectives, and plans that implement the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and review them annually.

Historical Perspective

Reaching the Modern Era

The modern era of corrections in South Carolina began in 1960 when the General Assembly established the Department of Corrections "to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system." The State Board of Corrections was established and empowered to employ a Commissioner of the prison system, "who shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution." That anticipated model penal system has come a long way in the last three decades. Changes since 1960 have far surpassed the corrections evolution experienced in the preceding 100 years.

The General Assembly, in 1866, recognized the unsuitable conditions prevailing under county supervision of convicts. Control of convicted and sentenced felons was transferred to the state and the State Penitentiary was established. For almost 100 years, the State continued to experiment - as other states were doing - with various corrections programs. Work, for example, was considered to be of a beneficial nature. It could help defray the cost of prison operations, keep inmates busy and out of trouble, and perhaps even teach them a trade which would stand them in good stead when their sentences were finished. Education was also looked upon favorably at times and programs were begun (and later terminated) to educate prisoners. Religious instruction was also authorized. Separate facilities for young boys, young girls, women, and physically and mentally ill inmates came into being.

As the decades rolled on, the forty-six counties throughout the state faced a need for labor for building and maintaining roads. The General Assembly frequently passed laws to accommodate the counties, and county supervisors had full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. By 1930, the local prison system, or what is more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the state system which was represented by the state Penitentiary. As in most other aspects of South Carolina life, county prison conditions depended heavily on the wealth of the county, and the skills and knowledge of county officials. Inevitably, unequal conditions resulted, and there was no uniformity in keeping abreast of changing correctional philosophy. Even with the establishment of the Department of Corrections in 1960, the dual-system of State and county prisons continued. Such critical problems as adequate planning and programming, efficient resource utilization and equitable distribution of rehabilitative services were not comprehensively addressed.

An Adult Corrections Study, completed in May, 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office, gave major impetus to coming to grips with South Carolina's corrections problems. The first major step was the closure of county prison operations. Legislation in 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding 90 days, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the State for custody. Along with the prisoners, some county prison facilities were transferred to the State; however, many of these proved unsatisfactory for long-term use. Assumption of the custody responsibility for county prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems worsened the over-crowded conditions in State facilities. The Department of Corrections began to plan for the regionalization of SCDC operations. In 1974, two Regional Correctional Administrators were appointed and plans proposed for a number of regional, community-based facilities. The 1977 Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan laid the groundwork for the reality which exists in the late 1980s: three correctional regions, each with a number of community-based prisons and work centers assigned to them for administrative and operational oversight. (These are described in other parts of this Annual Report.)

Population Crisis

The movement to regionalization was a difficult one for many reasons, not the least of which was the unprecedented increase in crime in South Carolina, as elsewhere in the nation. Fiscal year 1975 was a key year; when it ended there was a 53 percent increase in the number of prisoners held in State institutions (5,658, up from 3,693 at the end of June 1974). The increased crime rate, the transfer of county-held inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term (over 90 days) prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, literally pushed the State system to the breaking point. Although the population in State institutions has grown every year since 1975, the growth has been somewhat less dramatic. On June 30, 1988, the in-custody population was 11,740.

Prison overcrowding, or insufficient bedspaces to accommodate the incarcerated population has been a long-standing problem for the Department of Corrections, and, in effect, for the State of South Carolina. The problem existed even when the county-State dual prison system was in vogue. (The overcrowding problem is not unique to the Palmetto State, as the federal prison system and other states have experienced the same escalation in the growth of prisoners.)

Recent Developments

Several early release programs were developed in the late '70s and early '80s in an effort to reduce the prison overcrowding problem. An Extended Work Release Program authorized by the legislature in 1977 allows qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phase of their sentences. A year later the Litter Control Act established an Earned Work Credit Program as a means of reducing the amount of time that had to be served by inmates engaged in productive work while in prison. In 1980, two "good-time" measures were consolidated and additional time off a sentence was allowed for inmates with clear disciplinary records while in prison.

In 1981, legislation creating an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates was signed into law. The long-range goals were increased state funding on a per pupil basis (realized in fiscal year 1985), and enhancement of the quality and scope of educational services to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

The year 1982 saw implementation of the Community Corrections Act which established the Supervised Furlough Program (permits carefully screened inmates to live and work in local communities under supervision), and reduced the time to be served before parole eligibility for non-violent offenders from one-third of the sentence to one-fourth. A year later, the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding existed and to order the sentences of qualified offenders reduced to effect the immediate release of some prisoners. Subsequent amendments to this Act, principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act of 1986, changed the procedure to allow the release of a set number of prisoners, rather than advance the release date of all eligible prisoners.

The 1980s also brought increased public concern for the rights of victims of crime. In the mid-eighties, the General Assembly responded by passing laws which levied harsher penalties (particularly for repeat offenders or those who committed violent crimes), limiting parole eligibility for repeat and violent offenders, increasing the minimum sentence for certain crimes. Offenders convicted of burglary and murder were particularly singled out.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvement Act revised several early release provisions. Eligibility for parole, supervised furlough and earned work credits programs were made more restrictive. An "enhancement" measure was added to the Code of Laws whereby anyone con-

victed of a violent crime who was in possession of a firearm or knife has an additional five years added to his sentence. This "flat-time" has to be served without reduction of any sort.

The Act offered a weapon to reduce long-term incarceration prospects for some offenders. A ninety-day shock probation program was instituted for first-time youthful offenders, as were restitution centers. These programs came on-line during fiscal year 1987-88.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the modern era has been a mixture of: prison overcrowding, early release programs and mechanisms, increased crime rates in certain offenses, a tougher attitude toward criminals from the public and the legislature, and increased admissions and longer times served. The net effect has been an exacerbation of the prison overcrowding problem, despite major steps to alleviate it.

The Department has opened six new prisons since 1980, and has two more under construction and scheduled to open in fiscal year 1988-89. Even with this new construction, South Carolina has come under increased pressure to do even more. The total design capacity at the end of fiscal year 1980 was 4,606; at the end of fiscal year 1988, the agreed upon "safe and reasonable capacity" was 10,682. As fiscal year 1988 closed, the inmate population in SCDC facilities was approximately 109 percent of capacity.

Two suits filed in the federal courts in the last twelve years have centered on the overcrowding problem, which impacts on health care and inmate safety. Consent Decrees were signed in two significant suits, Mattison v. S.C. Board of Corrections, (filed in 1976, decree signed in 1978), and Nelson v. Leeke, (filed in 1982, decree signed in 1985). As a result of both decrees, the S.C. Department of Corrections, with support from the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, the State Budget & Control Board, and the State Attorney General's office, has made a concerted effort to comply with the terms of the agreements to eliminate overcrowding and make other improvements as agreed upon (e.g. employ more correctional officers, increase training for all employees, upgrade old facilities, develop and implement a modern classification system, establish procedures to hear and adjudicate inmate complaints).

At year-end, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Department could house two prisoners in each general population cell at five new medium/maximum security prisons. For budgetary and security reasons, the Department was not able to fully double-cell any new medium security facility immediately, but plans were made to begin double-occupany of approximately one-half of the general population cells at the new Lieber and McCormick Correctional Institutions in July 1988, and to simultaneously accelerate the placement of inmates in the new Broad River Correctional Institution until this facility is fully single-celled.

The most immediate effect of the ruling was to negate the need to grant early releases to 700 non-violent offenders, and to alleviate the pressure to immediately build two new prisons - which would have been necessary to avoid non-compliance with single-celling provisions of the Nelson agreement. The ruling represents a total additional capacity of 2,056 inmates.

Directory of Key Administrators

(As announced through June 30, 1988)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

Commissioner ..... Parker Evatt*
- Executive Assistant ..... Sterling W. Beckman
- Administrative Services Manager ..... Sandra S. Jeffcoat
- Legal Advisor ..... Larry C. Batson
  - Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance ..... Laurie A. Osler
- Director, Division of Special Projects ..... Joann B. Morton
- Director, Division of Public Affairs ..... H.G. Leslie, Jr.
- Director, Division of Internal Affairs, Audits & Inspections ..... Blake E. Taylor, Jr.

Deputy Commissioner for Administration ..... Hubert M. Clements
- Administrative Services Manager ..... Connie C. McMurry*
- Director, Division of Resource & Information Management ..... Lorraine T. Fowler
- Director, Division of Personnel Administration ..... Sam D. O'Kelley
- Director, Division of Industries ..... D.H. (Jeff) Jefcoat*
- Director, Division of Support Services ..... Fred W. Atkinson
- Director, Division of Training & Staff Development ..... W.T. Cave
- Director, Division of Budget & Planning ..... Glen Franz*

Deputy Commissioner for Operations ..... William D. Catoe
- Administrative Services Manager ..... Yvonne W. Holley*
- Director of Security ..... Joe R. Martin
- Director, Division of Inmate Operations & Control ..... David L. Bartles
- Director, Division of Construction, Engineering & Maintenance ..... William H. Harmon*

Deputy Commissioner for Program Services ..... Paul I. Weldon
- Administrative Assistant ..... Agnes E. Robinson
- Director, Division of Community Services ..... Tony L. Strawhorn*
- Director, Division of Classification ..... Sammie D. Brown*
- Director, Division of Human Services ..... William J. Deemer
- Director, Division of Educational Services ..... H. Layne Coleman
- Director, Division of Health Services ..... Patricia B. Satterfield

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region
- Regional Administrator ..... Donald F. Dease
  - Deputy Regional Administrator ..... Robert W. Donlin
- Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Release Center, Superintendent ..... James H. Whitworth
- Catawba Work Center, Superintendent ..... Gene J. Bradshaw
- Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Phoebe B. Johnson
- Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Glenn T. Davis
- Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... Robert H. Mauney
- Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden ..... Frankie L. Rickenbaker
- Livesay Work Center, Superintendent ..... Robert L. Rice
- McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Richard S. Lindler
- Northside Correctional Center, Warden ..... Frank H. Horton, Jr.*
- Perry Correctional Institution, Warden ..... S.R. (Dick) Witkowski*

Midlands Correctional Region

Regional Administrator ..... James L. Harvey
Deputy Regional Administrator ..... James E. Aiken
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden ..... George N. Martin III
Byrnes Clinical Center, Warden ..... Robert E. Elgin
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent ..... George A. Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Kenneth D. McKellar
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Louisa D. Brown
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Laurie F. Bessinger
Lower Savannah Work Center, Superintendent ..... John H. McCall*
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden ..... William C. Wallace*
State Park Correctional Center, Warden ..... Judy C. Anderson
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden ..... George Hampton, Jr.*
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Rickie Harrison
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden ..... John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent ..... Jerry D. Spigner
Women's Correctional Center, Warden ..... Vannie M. Toy*

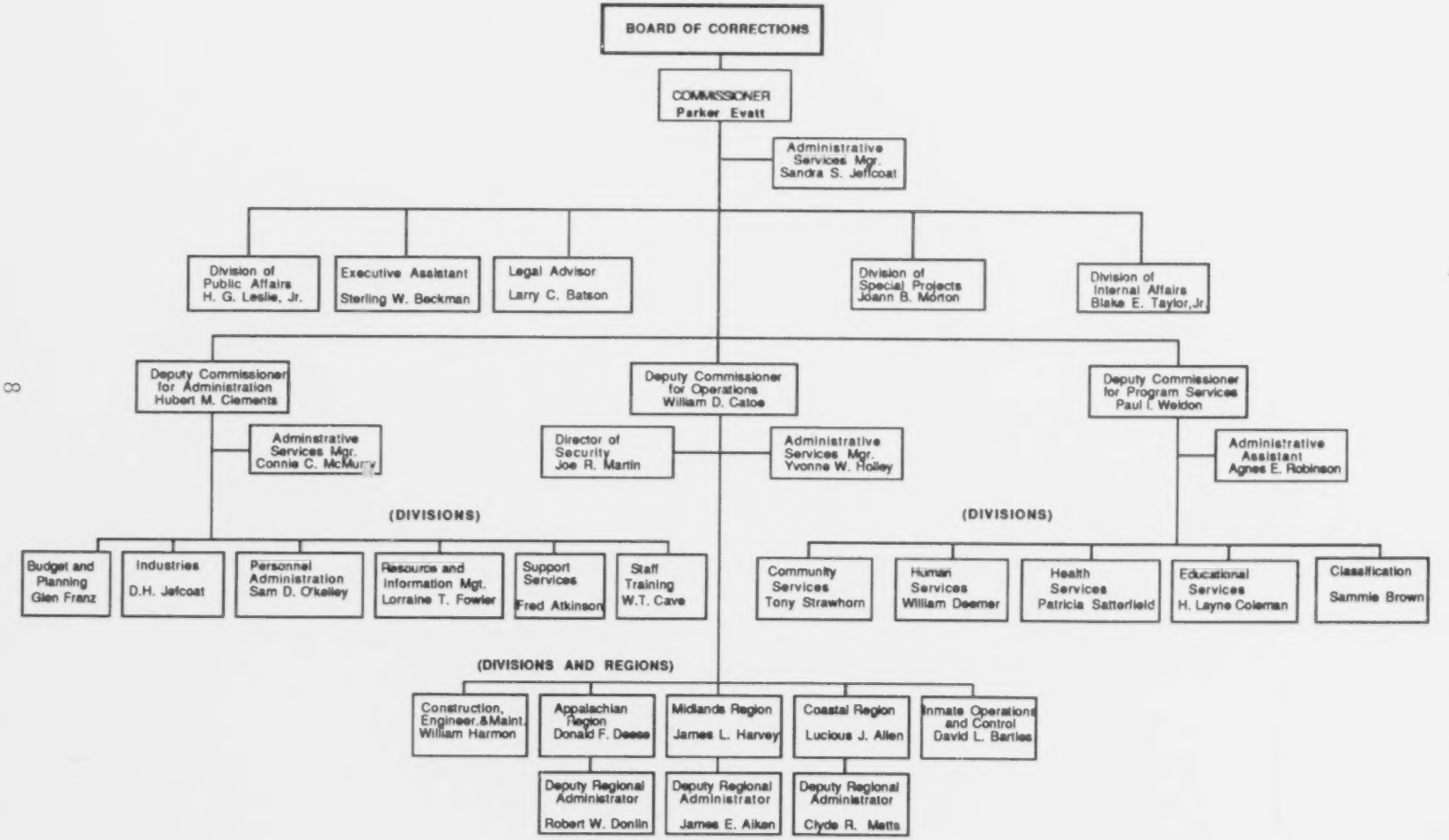
Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator ..... Lucious J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator ..... Clyde R. Metts
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Robert E. Currie*
Coastal Work Center, Superintendent ..... Frank A. Smith
Evans Correctional Institution, Warden ..... Flora B. Boyd*
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden ..... P. Douglas Taylor
MacDougall Youth Correction Center, Warden ..... Edsel T. Taylor
Palmer Work Center, Superintendent ..... Thomas F. Lesesne

Figure 1

South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure

(As announced through June 30, 1988.)



Department Organization

The South Carolina Department of Corrections is governed by the State Board of Corrections, a seven-member board, six of whom are appointed by the Governor, one from each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board. The Board is responsible for setting overall policy.

The Department is headed by a commissioner, appointed by the Board of Corrections, who administers Board policy and manages the day-to-day affairs of a modern penal system.

The Department is organized into three primary functional offices, or areas of responsibility: administration, operations, and program services, each of which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Commissioner's Office, as described below.

Office Of The Commissioner

Within the office of the Commissioner are the following specialized administrative staff support divisions/offices:

• Division of Public Affairs

Responsible for all public information and public relations; it includes the crime prevention programs, the victim-witness liaison, and the law enforcement liaison.

• Executive Assistant

Conducts liaison with governmental offices, the legislature, correctional institutions, and others as required. Keeps the Commissioner informed of significant and related legislation, programs and procedures.

• Legal Advisor's Office

Provides legal consent to the Board, the Commissioner, and the Department, and it represents the Department in legal actions. The Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of any court orders or consent decrees, in particular, the Nelson v. Leeke consent decree, under which the department is currently operating.

• Division of Special Projects

Administers efforts to accredit individual prisons by the Commission on Accreditation and directs the policy-change process for the Department. Also directs SCDC's Internship Program.

• Division of Internal Affairs, Audits, and Inspections

Responsible for conducting annual inspections of all local detention facilities. In addition, the Division conducts internal investigations and audits, and investigates inmates' complaints.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Administration

The Deputy Commissioner for Administration directs the budgeting, planning, industries, purchasing, food services, personnel, financial accounting, offender records management, computer operations, and training programs throughout the Department. These functions are carried out through six divisions:

• Division of Budget and Planning

Prepares all budget requests for submission to the Budget and Control Board and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. The division also conducts monitoring, allocation and internal control.

• Division of Industries

Manages prison industries, farming operations, transportation and telephone communications. Its products and services include the state motor vehicle license tags, furniture refinishing and repair, vehicle repair, laundry, and milk and meat.

• Division of Support Services

Directs purchasing, food services, and the operation of the commissary and prison canteens.

• Division of Personnel Administration

Performs all the activities associated with recruiting and hiring new employees, maintaining personnel records, and payroll.

• Division of Resource and Information Management

Manages financial accounting; offender records; offender management information; statistical reporting and analysis; and automated systems management.

• Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all security and non-security employees.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Operations

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations directs the management of all prison operations, security, construction, engineering, and facility and equipment maintenance throughout the prison system. Within the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations are the three regional offices for prison operations (Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal) and the following divisions and offices:

• Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance

Manages certain phases of new construction, and acts as liaison with architects, engineers and contractors working on construction projects. Other activities include management and operation of the physical plants, i.e. institutions, other buildings and facilities. This Division has the primary responsibility for implementation of the capital improvements plan.

• Division of Inmate Operations and Control

Oversees certain activities related to the movement, status, and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact. This Division also contracts with counties for inmate work crews.

• Office of Security

The Director of Security is responsible for the Department's readiness to respond to emergency situations such as riots or hostage-taking. This office ensures that the special response teams, e.g., Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams, and Corrections Emergency Response Teams, are properly trained. This office also conducts regular security audits of high security institutions.

• Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

The state is divided into three geographical regions to facilitate management and operations. Each of the regions is headed by a regional administrator who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal. Figure 2, page 16, outlines the counties which compose each region.

Office Of The Deputy Commissioner For Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services directs the classification, health, mental health, education, and employment programs for inmates. Delivering a broad spectrum of program services under the supervision of this office during this fiscal year were the following divisions:

• Division of Classification, Youthful Offender and Community Services

Directs the classification of inmates for security and custody purposes. It also oversees the custody and supervision of certain offenders in community programs, namely, work release and extended work release, and monitors parole's supervision of offenders in supervised furlough and other early release programs.

(Note: At year-end, the Department announced plans, effective July 1, 1988, to disestablish this Division and elevate the Community Services Branch to the Division of Community Services, and the Classification Branch to the Division of Classification. Other functions within this Division will be assumed by the two new Divisions, except for Youthful Offender Parole, which will go to the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.

• Division of Human Services

Administers and provides a variety of programs and services directed at improving offenders' mental health, and emotional well being. The programs include: psychological assessment; social work services; substance abuse therapy; religious services and pastoral counseling; and athletic and other recreational activities.

• Division of Health Services

Renders medical, dental and psychiatric care to the inmate population. Through this Division, the S.C. Department of Corrections operates 24-hour out-patient clinics at the large institutions, two infirmaries, and utilizes a floor at the Byrnes Clinical Center, Department of Mental Health, for general hospital care. The Department operates seven dental clinics. It has several Transitional Care Units for intermediate psychiatric care and the Gilliam Psychiatric Center for

acute psychiatric care. The Department provides most of the health care services with in-house staff; however, it contracts for health care services at four institutions.

• Division of Educational Services

This Division is also known as "Palmetto Unified School District #1" and administers and provides academic, vocational, special and career education and library services to the inmate population at 16 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work release centers. The School District offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair, and academic programs, including GED preparation.

Institutions

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operated twenty-nine correctional institutions as of June 30, 1988. These range in size from the largest (and oldest) Central Correctional Institution with an operating capacity of 1,364, to the smallest, Lower Savannah Work Release Center, with an operating capacity of 81. One institution, Broad River Correctional Institution, near Columbia, became operational in June, 1988.

The twenty-nine institutions are spread over three Correctional Regions and include: twenty-six prisons for male offenders, one for female offenders, one medical unit for male and female inmates*, and one (State Park Correctional Center) that has two units - one for male geriatric and handicapped prisoners and one for females on work release.

Eleven of the institutions as classified as minimum security, two as minimum/medium, seven as medium/maximum, and eight pre-release/work centers are also classified as minimum security. The medical unit houses inmates requiring minimum, medium and maximum security.

Each of the three Correctional Regions has a facility for intake processing, known as a Reception and Evaluation Center. These are adjacent to medium/maximum security institutions, i.e., Lieber, Perry and Broad River correctional institutions.

Effective April 1, 1988, the institutional capacities for minimum and medium/maximum security institutions changed as agreed upon in the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree, which the Department and the State of South Carolina entered into in 1985. Effective with this change, the department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 10,682.

Additional details about these institutions, including average daily populations, design and safe and reasonable capacities, may be found in Table 1. Their location within South Carolina is depicted in Figure 2.

*(Located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

Table 1

Institutions and Centers of S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1988	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable[1] Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Appalachian Correctional Region							
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release, work release or accelerated pre-release	186	143	130	208	89
Catawba Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	126	86	147	144	88
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	533	528	101	528	101
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Minimum/ Medium	Male, ages 17 and up	533	528	101	528	101
Givens Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	125	68	184	131	95
Greenwood Correctional Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	92	48	192	94	98
Livesay Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	94	96	98	96	98
McCormick Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	539	600	90	600	90
Northside Correctional Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	286	270	106	290	99
Perry Correctional Institution*	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	898	578	156	768	117
Midlands Correctional Region							
Aiken Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders	293	224	131	310	95
Broad River Correctional Institution*	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	430	370	116	370	116
Byrnes Clinical Center	All levels	Hospitalized inmates[2]	-		-		-
Campbell Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	147	100	147	150	98
Central Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	1309	1340	98	1364	96
Goodman Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	455	283	161	466	98
Kirkland Correctional Institution**	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	800	448	179	612	131
Lower Savannah Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	80	45	178	81	99
Manning Correctional Institution	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders , ages 17-25	606	452	134	486	125
State Park Correctional Center	Minimum	Male and female, ages 17 and up--(two separate units)	228	250	91	250	91
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped	-				
Women's Work Release Unit		Females--on work release or accelerated pre-release	-				
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	148	128	115	170	87
Walden Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	299	246	122	306	98
Wateree River Correctional Institution	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up	620	456	136	630	98
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on pre-release programs	131	144	91	144	91
Women's Correctional Center	Minimum/ Medium	Female, ages 17 and up	448	269	167	437	103

Table 1 (continued)

Institutions and Centers of S.C. Department of Corrections

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY 1988	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable[1] Capacity (SRC)	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Coastal Correctional Region							
Coastal Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	152	158	96	158	96
Lieber Correctional Institution*	Medium/ Maximum	Male, ages 17 and up	871	696	125	696	125
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--primarily Youthful Offenders , ages 17-25	545	336	162	565	96
Palmer Work Center	Minimum	Male, ages 17 and up--inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release	97	50	194	100	97
TOTAL			11,069	8,939		10,682	

[1] The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity, is consistent with the Plyler vs. Evatt (originally Nelson vs. Leake) Consent Decree.

[2] Located at S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.

*These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

**Average count for Kirkland Correctional Institution does not include Kirkland Infirmary or Gilliam Psychiatric Center.

Figure 2

Locations of SCDC Institutions and Centers

Appalachian Region

1 Blue Ridge Pre-Release/ Work Center
2 Givens Youth Correction Center
3 Perry Correctional Institution
4 Livesay Work Center
Northside Correctional Center
5 Dutchman Correctional Institution
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution
6 Greenwood Correctional Center
7 McCormick Correctional Institution
8 Catawba Work Center

Midlands Region

9 Aiken Youth Correction Center
Lower Savannah Work Center
10 Campbell Work Center
Broad River Correctional Institution
Goodman Correctional Institution
Kirkland Correctional Institution
State Park Correctional Center
Stevenson Correctional Institution
Walden Correctional Institution
Watkins Pre-Release Center
Women's Correctional Center
11 Central Correctional Institution
12 Manning Correctional Institution
13 Wateree River Correctional Institution

(Note: Byrnes Clinical Center is located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

Coastal Region

14 Palmer Work Center
15 MacDougall Youth Correction Center
16 Coastal Work Center
17 Lieber Correctional Institution
18 Evans Correctional Institution *
19 Allendale Correctional Institution *
* Under construction

Outstanding Employees

Annually the Department recognizes its most outstanding Correctional Officer of the Year and Employee of the Year. These programs are designed to promote efficiency and to show that the Department appreciates those who have demonstrated exceptional performance.

Nominations for Correctional Officer of the Year are limited to Correctional Officers I or II, while the Employee of the Year selection may be made from any employee except Correctional Officers I and II, Deputy Commissioners and the Commissioner. In both programs, outstanding job accomplishments, self-development and interpersonal relationships with fellow employees, inmates and others are considered.

Carmelita A. Streater, a Correctional Officer at the Women's Correctional Center in Columbia, was chosen the Department's Correctional Officer of the Year for 1987-88. Officer Streater has been with the Department since January 1985, and is a graduate of Morris College in Sumter.

Other winners of this award in previous years include:

1986 Joseph M. Cavanagh

1985 William F. Gault

1984 Frank Taylor

1983 Valerie W. Whitaker

1982 Jack Belcher

1981 Gloria Woodruff

1980 Walter T. Ross

1979 Robert D. Mickle

1978 George Coleman

1977 Joseph P. Davis

1976 Samuel Latta, III

1975 Godwin Quattlebaum

1974 Benjamin Sweet

1973 Eugene R. Grant

1972 Emma Strickland

1971 Boyd R. Mullins

1970 David L. Bartles

1969 Guy T. Eaton

The Employee of the Year for 1987-88 was **Robert L. Foulks**, Senior Deputy Warden, Central Correctional Institution. Warden Foulks has been with the Department since 1971. He began his career as a Correctional Officer, and has earned a Masters Degree in Criminal Justice since joining the Department. Earlier winners of this award include:

1986 George A. Roof

1985 Kenneth D. McKellar

1984 Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)

1983 William T. Cave

Significant Developments Fiscal Year 1987-88

Agency-wide Administration and Management

Parker Evatt was selected as the new Commissioner for the S.C. Department of Corrections at the August, 1987, Board Meeting. He took office on September 1, 1987.

Earlier, William D. Leeke announced his plans to retire, effective October 1, 1987, after 19 years of service as Commissioner, S.C. Department of Corrections. He was presented with a framed Resolution at the Board Meeting in August, 1987, commending him for his thirty years of service in corrections work. Mr. Leeke was the longest serving corrections commissioner in the nation and, the resolution noted, "with expert guidance and strong leadership, made the South Carolina Department of Corrections one of the most efficient and progressive prison systems in the United States."

Mr. C. Lock McKinnon began serving as the Board Member for the Fifth Congressional District in July, 1987.

In November, 1987, the Board of Corrections elected from among their membership the following officers: Mr. Charles C. Moore, Chairman; Mrs. Betty M. Condon, Vice Chairman; and Mr. Eugene N. Zeigler, Secretary.

Employee Cost-Reduction Efforts

Annually the Department recognizes institutions or other organizational units for their outstanding leadership and good management practices in five distinct areas of operation: cafeteria, canteen, commissary, purchasing and vehicle management. "Pacesetter Awards" were presented to:

- For Excellence in Cafeteria Management: Northside, Cross Anchor and Kirland Correctional Institutions.
- For Excellence in Canteen Operations: Givens Youth Correction Center, Cross Anchor and Kirkland Correctional Institutions.
- For Excellence in Commissary Operations: Walden, Dutchman and Lieber Correctional Institutions.
- For Excellence in Purchasing Practices and Procedures: Campbell Work Center, Cross Anchor and Central Correctional Institutions.
- For Excellence in Vehicle Management: Campbell Work Center, Lieber and Kirkland Correctional Institutions.

A "Waste Watchers" program was instituted to enlist the assistance of both inmates and employees to operate SCDC more efficiently, and "to be the best for less." SCDC was the first state agency to start a formal program of this type. Approximately $460,000 in cost savings/avoidance were noted by fiscal year-end.

In February, 1988, the South Carolina Employee Suggestion Program became available to employees. Thirty-one suggestions were reviewed and several recommended for certificates and/or monetary awards.

The S.C. State Employee Wellness Program encourages positive health habits and helps reduce health care costs. The program was extended from the Columbia, S.C., area to each institution throughout the state, and plans made to incorporate employees' interests and needs into wellness promoting activities.

Financial Data

Briefly, the Department spent $152,954,502 during the fiscal year. At year-end, and subject to final audit, the Department had a surplus of approximately $1.9 million. A separate section of this report, Fiscal Information, contains more detailed financial operating facts and figures.

In the fiscal year 1988-89 bond bill, the General Assembly authorized the Department of Corrections to spend $44 million on new facilities, and $1.5 million on general renovations. New facilities include: one 808-bed medium security institution, one 50-bed maximum security unit at Kirkland Correctional Institution, one 384-bed female institution in the Appalachian Region, four 96-bed additions (Lower Savannah, Campbell, and Palmer Work Centers, Goodman Correctional Institution) one 192-bed addition at Givens Youth Correction Center. Total number of new beds: 1,818.

Based on a favorable purchasing audit report for FY 1987-88, the Department was awarded a higher purchasing certification, i.e., to $10,000.00.

Canteen sales increased by 13% - and losses decreased by 53% - over the previous year. Canteen sales to inmates totaled more than $ 5.8 million, and losses were held to $ 16,295.

Housing, Care, Security and Supervision

Campbell Work Center received the American Correctional Association Accreditation Certificate in August, 1987.

Watkins Pre-Release Center was reaccredited by the ACA in January, 1988.

The Presentence, Parole and Aftercare Section, Youthful Offender Branch, was reaccredited by the ACA in April, 1988.

Cross Anchor was audited in January, 1988, by the ACA Commission on Accreditation and recommended for reaccreditation (expected in August, 1988.)

A contract was entered into with the ACA for accreditation of Palmer Work Center, and Lieber Correctional Institution. Accreditation is an 18 month process.

Broad River Correctional Institution, near Columbia, became operational in June, 1988; nearly 500 staff members were hired and given initial training throughout the year.

Construction of medical facilities at McCormick and Perry Correctional Institution(s) got underway. A ten-bed infirmary opened at Lieber Correctional Institution to serve all institutions in the Coastal Region.

The "Unit Cleanliness Program" was started at Central Correctional Institution, with extra privileges available to the winners. This weekly competition between living units has had tremendous impact on the cleanliness and sanitation, as well as on inmate morale.

In February, 1988, a new Master Menu was implemented which takes advantage of current market trends and offers a wider variety of menu selections. Use of the new menu helped hold the total food cost per inmate at $1.72 per day. The Master Menu has received high acceptance by the inmate population.

Individual Growth and Motivation

The Inmate of the Year luncheon was held at Campbell Work Center in January, 1988.

$200,000 was received from the 1986 Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act to initiate a departmental 48-bed drug treatment unit for inmates.

At Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center, the Michelin Tire Company in conjunction with a grant by the Walter Johnson Training Institute, wrote, directed, filmed and produced a four-part skills training course for pre-release residents. The production deals with real life encounters releasees will experience in the job market. Michelin further trained Blue Ridge staff in implementing the course curriculum. For its efforts, Michelin was recognized as the SCDC Industrial Division Volunteer of the Year.

The United Hebrew Kingdom and Rastafarian religious faiths were recognized.

The first woman chaplain in over 15 years was hired to work at the Women's Correctional Center.

The Habilitation Unit for the developmentally disabled offender at Stevenson Correctional Institution was recognized as one of the program "models" for such programs by the National Institution of Corrections and the American Correctional Association.

More than 2,600 volunteers worked in institutions throughout the year and carried out such services as counseling, tutoring, recreational guidance, etc. This is considered to be the largest volunteer force of any state agency. The annual cash or in-kind contributions which this service represents exceeds $910,000.

Four additional Transitional Care Units were added at medium/maximum security institutions, bringing the total to six units providing intermediate level mental health care to inmates across the state.

The Clinical Pastoral Education program was centralized within Gilliam Psychiatric Center and integrated with the center program to expand training opportunities.

The Sex Offenders Treatment Program developed the Computer Assisted Profile System (CAPS) which assesses and provides research data on inmates participating in this program.

A sex offender group workshop and a drug education program were implemented at Walden Correctional Institution.

MacDougall Youth Correction Center had 44 inmates receive their High School GED Certificates during the year; inmates there also won the SCDC Intramural Basketball Championship for the second consecutive year.

Information Activities

A "Night in Prison" was held on April 27, 1988, at the Broad River Correctional Institution (about one-week before it was formally opened). Its purpose was to give individuals an opportunity to see first-hand what it is like to be in prison and to see the new facility and how it will be operated. Approximately 70 individuals representing judges, legislators, news media, other state agencies and SCDC staff participated. Approximately $2,000 was raised for charitable purposes, and the funds were donated to the Rape Crisis Network.

New Initiatives

Plans were implemented to merge Presentence, Parole and Aftercare services of the Youthful Offender Branch with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, under a contractural agreement effective July 1, 1988. In exchange, the Department of Corrections will provide space, operate, and assume responsibility for the Restitution Center Program, as it does currently for the Shock Probation program.

Palmetto School District One

Three appointments to the Board of Trustees, Palmetto Unified School District, were confirmed by the Board of Corrections in September, 1987:

- Dr. Louise Anders, appointed by the SCDC Commissioner for a term to expire October 1, 1991;
- Mr. W.C. Hawkins, appointed by the Superintendent of Education for a term to expire October 1, 1991; and
- Mr. Hubert Bedenbaugh, appointed by the Superintendent of Education, to replace Mrs. Lucy Davis, with a term to expire in October, 1990.

Penal Facilities Inspection Services

The Department promulgated new Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina to enable work/punishment programs at county facilities and to govern the use of inmate labor. These standards, which were required by the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986, were approved by the Board of Corrections, and the Board of the Association of Counties.

Personnel

The SCDC Affirmative Action Policy was updated and officially endorsed by the Board of Corrections in October, 1987. Institutional Affirmative Action Plans were developed for each correctional institution. These plans include identifying affirmative action goals based on hiring opportunities, current work force, and community work force availability. The Department of Corrections moved up to 4th of all state agencies (from 7th last year) in meeting affirmative action goals and objectives.

The Board of Corrections officially recognized the commitment and outstanding contributions made by Correctional Officers and extended "its appreciation and hearty congratulations to each officer" during "National Corrections Officers Week," May 8-14, 1988. An appreciation luncheon for correctional officers was held at the SCDC Training Academy on May 10, 1988, and was attended by the members of the Board of Corrections, who later toured the training facility.

The Department's Training Academy was completed in December, 1987, and officially opened for classes on January 4, 1988. Orientation for new personnel was provided to 1,655 persons; basic correctional officer certification was provided to 974 officers; and 3,877 employees participated in inservice training.

The Department encouraged, and was pleased to see, that through General Assembly funding, all classified employees were awarded a 4% base pay increase effective July 1, 1988, plus a $365 one-time bonus in December, 1988. Sufficient funds were also allocated in the Fiscal Year 1988-89 budget to upgrade all correctional officer positions one pay grade; this is equivalent to an additional 4% increase in correctional officer base pay salaries. This special upgrade will be effective in January, 1989.

The number of employees exceeded 5,000 for the first time in the history of the Department. in May, 1988, when the May 16th payroll reflected 5,020 employees. At fiscal year end, the Department had 5,138 employees. The Department was authorized in this fiscal year to employ in the upcoming year, an additional 719 positions, primarily for the Allendale and Evans corrections institutions.

The Department accepted a total of 21,174 applications, and processed 1,639 new hires. There were approximately 650 vacancies at year end, primarily in the correctional officer series.

The Position Management portion of the Department's personnel system was established. This permits tracking of the Department's employee head count and personal service funds on a position by position basis.

Department of Corrections employees increased their generous spirit of giving to both the United Way Campaign and Good Health Campaign by 57% over last year. During this fiscal year, contributions to the United Way were $31,836 (last year, $20,257), and to the Good Health Campaign, $17,433 (last year, $ll,109).

Prison Capacity Increases and Other Capital Improvements

The shock probation center at Wateree River Correctional Institution opened in July, and was later named "Thames Shock Probation Center" in honor of former warden Jerald Thames. A formal dedication of the center was held in October, 1987.

The 24-bed shock probation unit for women at the Women's Correctional Center became operational on November 2, 1987.

Lieber Correctional Institution was formally dedicated on April 12, 1988.

Contracts were awarded for the construction of two new institutions, one each in Marlboro and Allendale counties.

Construction was completed on the Broad River Correctional Institution and the SCDC Training Academy.

Plumbing, ventilation, and lighting projects required by the Nelson v. Leeke Consent Decree were completed at all SCDC institutions.

(See also the Financial Data section, above, for information on new facilities funded in the 1988-89 bond bill.)

Programs for Inmates

The Earned Work Credit Program assisted 75% of the 7,679 inmates released during Fiscal Year 1988 to shorten their time served through productive work. This program, and the related statistics for this fiscal year, are more fully explained and reported on in Appendix E.

Several community programs continued throughout the fiscal year. 2,240 inmates were assigned to the pre-release program, 1,901 inmates were assigned to community work release, and 400 inmates were assigned to the extended work release program. Another 857 inmates participated in the 72-hour furlough program. (These programs are elaborated on in Table 26 and Appendix F.)

At their November, 1987, meeting, the Board of Corrections approved the furlough of January 1, 1988, releasees during the period December 24 through December 31. Approximately 221 regular inmates and 66 youthful offenders were furloughed.

The S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services held its first Parole Board hearings at the new facilities located at Broad River Correctional Institution in May, 1988.

Inmates assigned to work and extended work release programs were paid $7,149,051 in gross wages. $1,427,756 was paid back to the Department for room and board; $739,336 was paid to dependents; $1,154,572 was paid in federal and state taxes and FICA; and $1,602,648 was disbursed to the employed inmates.

As mandated by state statute, inmates on work release contributed during the fiscal year $291,210 to the Victims' Assistance Fund administered through the Governor's Office.

Inmates raised $26,820 for the 1988 Easter Seal Campaign. Since 1979, SCDC inmates have raised over $120,000 for this worthy cause.

Work and Vocational Activities

Industries Division:

- Was reorganized in February, 1988, and new goals announced include $25 million in sales and jobs for 2,500 inmates.
- Received approval from the Bureau of Justice Assistance for the Private Sector/Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program to implement a joint venture with the private sector.
- Established a joint venture with a private company to assemble vacuum pumps for diesel trucks; began manufacturing modular office furniture at McCormick Correctional Institution; commenced a tele-marketing work program at the Women's Center; and started the first-ever around the clock three shift operation at the vehicle restoration plant at Lieber Correctional Institution.
- Increased its sales by over $1 million for the year, and employed over 1,100 inmates at year-end.

At Manning Correctional Institution, the state laundry underwent a complete renovation and modernization program to include the installation of new equipment and the rebuilding of some old units. Inmate training was upgraded to improve the quality of work.

Inmate labor was utilized on a variety of projects, e.g., Lieber Correctional Institution infirmary; Women's Shock Probation Unit; Men's Shock Probation Unit; 29,000 square foot warehouse for general services; restitution center near Manning Correctional Institution in Columbia; upgrade of Dutchman Correctional Institution to a minimum/medium security institution; cafeteria, chapel, medical area and gatehouse at Goodman Correctional Institution; gatehouse at Stevenson Correctional Institution; and several projects at both MacDougall Youth Correction Center and Greenwood Correctional Center.

At State Park Correctional Center, inmate labor was used to renovate the Masonic Building under the direction of the SPCC's Trades Supervisor. This phase of the renovation provides work space for two social workers, a vocational rehabilitation counselor and a vocational rehabilitation caseworker assistant.

Lower Savannah Work Center was able to maintain 100% employment of residents virtually the entire year.

At Greenwood Correctional Center, outside contracts for labor with the Highway Department, Emerald Center (Retardation Workshop), National Guard Armory, Lander College, Piedmont Technical Education Center, Greenwood Civic Center, and the Town of Ninety Six, S.C., were continued. These develop good relationships in the local communities, as well as provide work for inmates and payments to the State of South Carolina.

Vocational training for qualifying Northside Correctional Center inmates began at Spartanburg Technical College.

Plyler v. Evatt Highlights

(Originally NELSON V. LEEKE)

In 1982, Gary Wayne Nelson, an inmate at CCI, filed a class action suit against the Department of Corrections. The suit stated that the SCDC, systemwide, was violating the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The law suit was filed on behalf of all inmates in the system at that time and any inmates entering the system thereafter.

The Department negotiated with Plaintiffs' Counsel for two years before coming to an agreement on January 8, 1985. The General Assembly found the Agreement to be "in the best interest of the State" and authorized the Department to enter into the proposed Consent Agreement. Further, the General Assembly agreed to provide "substantial additional funding...or other remedies" to meet the terms of the Settlement.

The Consent Decree stipulates that the Department will end overcrowding at medium security institutions by January 8, 1988, and at all other institutions by January 8, 1990. The bedspace capacities for existing institutions were established pursuant to agreed upon minimum square footage requirements for inmate housing. Due to the increased admissions to the Department in 1986 and 1987, however, the Department filed a "Motion for Modification of the Consent Decree" in order to allow for double-celling at new institutions not meeting the specified square footage requirements of the Decree. This motion was filed specifically to provide the Department with additional bedspace by which to attain compliance with Nelson capacities at existing medium security institutions. In April, 1988, a ruling was received from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals stating that the Department be allowed to fully double-occupy general population cells at these institutions. The Department's capacity was thus increased by 2,056 beds, although most would not be filled immediately. The ruling raised the authorized capacity of Lieber and McCormick institutions by 504 beds each, Broad River by 456 beds, and Alllendale and Evans institutions by 296 beds each.

Since the Consent Decree was signed, the General Assembly has authorized funds for the construction of five (5) new prisons; funds for a unit at the Women's Correctional Center; and funds for five (5) 96-bed minimum security additions. Additionally, the General Assembly authorized funding to the Department during FY 88-89 for the following projects: 858 male medium security beds; 288 male minimum security beds; 288 male work release beds; and a 384-bed female institution. The additional bedspaces are necessary to accommodate the projected population growth to maintain compliance with the Consent Decree.

Although the primary focus is the elimination of overcrowding and inadequate staffing, the Consent Decree addresses many other issues affecting the operation of the institutions. The major issues include staff training, health care services, fire and life safety, and physical plant requirements.

An objective classification system was also ordered, primarily to provide separation of violent and non-violent inmates. Additional correctional officers and classification caseworkers have been required to implement this directive.

Quarterly reports on the Department's compliance are submitted to the Plantiffs' Counsel, Court, the S.C. Budget and Control Board and to each institution. Should the Department be "out of compliance" with one or more of the issues contained in the Decree, Plantiff's Counsel may request relief from the Federal District Court.

Classification System Progress

External classification is a means of assigning inmates to appropriate security levels based on objective criteria that predict the chances of their misbehaving in ways that disrupt the safe operation of SCDC institutions.

During the fiscal year, the External Classification System for custody and security level assignments was validated in accordance with requirements set out in the Plyler v. Evatt lawsuit settlement decree. The identification of predictive factors has been an ongoing research effort since 1983.

The latest analysis focused on 4,286 intial classification cases and 3,379 reclassification cases. In the initial classification sample, a correct prediction was made 83% of the time. In the reclassification sample, a correct prediction was made 94% of the time.

In the analysis, data on inmates' criminal histories, institutional adjustment and current commitment offenses were examined to see what (if any) effect these have on subsequent institutional behavior. The criteria for "misbehavior" are whether or not an inmate was convicted of a serious disciplinary infraction within six months of the classification date, and the number of days that transpired between classification and this conviction.

SCDC is the first correctional system to implement the Adult Internal Management System statewide. AIMS - an internal classification system - is currently implemented in 13 major institutions throughout the state; three of these were added during this fiscal year. In May, 1988, SCDC submitted a grant proposal to the National Institute of Corrections to develop a behavioral classification system for female offenders. Part of the proposal reflects recognition of these key points:

- Female offenders in state prison systems, such as the Women's Correctional Center (WCC) in Columbia, South Carolina, pose a unique set of problems for correctional administrators.
- Female offenders represent a small proportion of the total system population (approximately 5% in South Carolina) which contains an ever increasing population of male offenders to be administered under restrictive fiscal conditions.
- The result is that most resources (and management attention) are drawn to the larger male prisoner population.
- The number of female offenders committed to WCC is increasing at a rate that exceeds that of male offenders in the South Carolina system.
- SCDC must continue to make every effort to insure that incarcerated men and women receive comparable treatment.

The SCDC classification system received national recognition. SCDC personnel have responded to requests from a number of states to provide technical assistance and information. Representatives from several other states and the Department of the Navy have visited South Carolina to observe and discuss SCDC's classification process.

Training employees in the use of the classification system is an ongoing process, as is informing inmates of the program and its likely effect on them. Initial classification orientation for new caseworkers, use of the Adult Internal Management System (AIMS), and legal issues in classification were emphasized in the training program. A special issue of About Face, the inmate newsletter, was written to inform the inmate population about the classification process.

Legislation

Several pieces of legislation of significance to the Department were passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor during this fiscal year. A synopsis of such legislation as it may affect the Department is provided below. For full details of the legislation, the reader is referred to the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended.

Prisons and Prisoners

Act 0490. (H.2807) To knowingly expose another person to AIDS in any way without first informing the other person of the risk of exposure is a felony. Upon conviction an individual may be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years. Outlines treatment and isolation of prisoners, release of affected prisoners and criminal and victim testing.

Act 0530. (S.756) Requires the Department to provide inmates not engaged in useful prison occupations for county and municipal litter control projects.

State Employees

Act 0475. (S.1178) - Act 0632. (H.3833) - Act 0424. (H.3356) These three pieces of legislation had the effect of increasing retirement benefits for employees, and especially law enforcement officers, for whom the service requirement was reduced from 30 to 25 years for retirement eligibility.

Act 0354. (S.131) Provides for the employment protection for an employee of a public body who reports a violation of any state or federal law. If the employee reports without probable cause, he may be terminated. If the report saves money, 25% of the first year's net savings (not more than $2,000) will be awarded to the employee.

Act 0524. (S.988) Amended the law regarding the use and transfer of sick leave for all state employees by defining the immediate family to include mother and father and spouse's mother and father. Also establishes the Employee Leave-Transfer Program under which sick/annual leave may be transferred for the use of another employee in case of personal illness/emergency.

There were two Concurrent Resolutions passed by the General Assembly which (1) reaffirmed the commitment of the General Assembly to equal employment opportunities, and (2), recognized the commitment and outstanding contributions made by Correctional Officers and conveyed the appreciation of the citizens of South Carolina for their exemplary performance.

Crimes and Penalties

Act 0532. (S.704) Increases penalties for the habitual traffic offender who must be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five. Penalties for driving under the influence, 3rd offense, include imprisonment for not less than 60 days nor more than 3 years. DUI 4th offense is subject to a sentence of not less than one year nor more than five. No part of minimum sentences may be suspended.

Act 0469. (H.3474) Discharging firearms into a dwelling carries a penalty upon conviction of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

Act 0565. (H.4114) Increased penalties for trafficking in marijuana and/or cocaine up to imprisonment for not more than 30 years with a mandatory term of 25 years, no part of which may be suspended nor probation granted, and a fine of $200,000. Any person so convicted and sentenced to a mandatory 25 years or more is not eligible for parole or extended work release.

Act 0526. (S.1122) The penalties for night hunting, 3rd offense, call for a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Act 0556. (S.1127) The penalties for unlawful use of firearm or archery tackle include prison sentences of from 60 days to 2 years if bodily injury results, and from 3 months to 3 years if death results.

Act 0640. (H.2957) Increases penalties for those who knowingly buy or receive stolen goods. If the value exceeds $200 but is less than $1,000, first offense penalties include from 1 to 5 years in prison; second offense (or if value is more than $1,000) from 3 to 10 years in prison; third offense carries a term of not less than 10 years, no part of which may be suspended.

Act 0607. (H.3816) Revises membership of the Governor's Criminal Justice Committee and includes the Commissioner of the S.C. Department of Corrections as an ex officio member. Committee to advise the Governor and General Assembly on criminal justice policy matters and serve as the supervisory board for the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council.

Fiscal Information

(Special Note: This fiscal data is as of June 30, 1988, and was obtained in August, 1988, to meet the production schedule for this annual report. The data is subject to minor revision following year-end reconciliation which will be completed late in the third quarter of 1988.)

Operating Expenditures (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department of Corrections expended $152,954,502 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in fiscal year 1987-88. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees 69%

Supplies (e.g. food, uniforms, medical and office) 9%

Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens ..... 6%.

Table 2, on the following page, enumerates the expenditures by state budget code.

Expenditures by Program (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department's budget for this fiscal year identified six programs that define the departmental mission and provide performance indicators to measure effectiveness and cost. Based on the expenditure of state, federal and special revenues, the Department spent:

Administration (6.4%) .....$ 9,765,585

Housing, Care, Security and Supervision (80.6%) $123,290,786

Work and Vocational Activities (6.9%) .....$ 10,589,142

Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (2.7%) .....$ 4,173,651

Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (0.2%) .....$ 244,982

Palmetto School District One (3.2%) .....$ 4,890,356

Cost Per Inmate (Based on average population in SCDC institutions.)

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds $12,213

Previous fiscal year (FY 1986-87) $11,471

Percentage increase 6.5%

Annual per inmate costs in state, federal and other funds* $12,421

Previous fiscal year (FY 1986-87) $11,721

Percentage increase 6%

*Excludes capital improvement, Prison Industries and canteen funds.

Table 3, on page 36, contains the per-inmate costs for the past ten years and the data indicates a consistent rise in costs each year.

Table 2

Expenditures of the Department of Corrections

Fiscal Year 1987-88

Description	Expenditure
Personnel Services	$ 86,507,448
Contractural Services	$ 9,193,673
Supplies	$ 14,274,216
Fixed Charges	$ 1,394,872
Travel	$ 469,121
Equipment	$ 2,007,578
Items for Resale*	$ 9,388,358
Case Services	$ 3,267,096
Lights/Heat/Power	$ 6,167,894
Transportation	$ 718,515
Employee Benefits	$ 19,565,731
Total Expenditures	**$152,954,502**

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenue, Prison Industries and canteen funds. Excludes capital improvement expenditures.)

*This budget line includes consumer goods purchased for resale, principally in canteens, and raw materials purchased for resale after further processing in Prison Industries. During the fiscal year, canteen sales were $5.8 million and Prison Industries sales were $7.3 million.

Grant Assistance During Fiscal Year 1987-88

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education

- Chapter I (formerly Title I) to supplement and upgrade educational programs within the Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: $413,768.
- Direct service delivery (Public law 94-142) to provide special education for the handicapped (learning disabilities), age 21 and under: $51,266.
- Adult Basic Education to hire teachers and furnish supplies for basic education programs at multi-grade levels: $146,577.
- Adult Basic Education to provide travel for teachers: $300.
- Title II (Education for Economic Security Act) to provide training for teachers in the latest teaching techniques in math and computer science: $1,418.
- Chapter II (formerly Title IV, Part B) to furnish instructional materials and equipment at the institutional library to enhance educational programs: $3,835.
- Vocational Education Act to provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: $284,477.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

- Library Services - Book collection improvement for the Department of Corrections' libraries: $17,000.

Job Training Partnership Act (via the Governor's Office)

- Transition Linkage - to provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: $428,216.

Through U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

- To reimburse states for the expenses incurred by the incarceration of Mariel-Cubans: $18,799.

Publications and Documents

Fiscal Year 1987-88

The Department of Corrections has a continuous need to communicate its policy, progress and programs to elected and judicial officials throughout the State of South Carolina, to employees and inmates, and to the interested general public. To accomplish this task the Department uses a variety of regular and special publications, of which the following are considered significant:

Regular Reports

- Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. (Issued annually following the close of the fiscal year. Copies are sent to depository libraries throughout the state.)
- Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections. (Prepared monthly from input provided by all echelons of management throughout the Department.)
- Inmate Guide. (A generalized guide prepared from formal official documents and policy, rules and regulations of the Department; each inmate receives a copy when he/she is admitted to the Department.)
- Youthful Offender Act Services Information Guide. (Designed to acquaint Youthful Offenders, their families, SCDC and other criminal justice personnel, parole volunteers, and the general public with the Youthful Offender Act and the Department's implementation thereof.)
- Defendants' Quarterly Report on Compliance. (Submitted to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina pursuant to the 1985 negotiated Consent Decree in the matter of Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke). The reports outline the Department's compliance with the terms of the Agreement.)
- Quarterly Training Report for the Department of Corrections. (The Consent Decree mentioned above requires continuous monitoring of training of current and new employees. This report documents the progress made throughout the Department.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets

- The Communicator. (A monthly brief about training dates, personnel news, major promotions and changes in employee benefits.)
- The Intercom. (A quarterly newsletter for and about the Department of Corrections, its employees and inmates.)
- SCDC Employee Newsletter. (In-depth reporting on matters of interest to all employees; published periodically.)
- Good News and Hard Facts. (A pamphlet outlining what crime victims need to know about the Department of Corrections.)
- Operation Get Smart: An Inside View of Crime and Imprisonment. (Aimed at educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior.)
- About Face. (A quarterly newsletter prepared by and for inmates within the Department of Corrections.)

Issue Oriented Publications

- Annual Report Executive Summary.
- Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.
- Detailed Budget for 1988-89.
- Employee Assistance Program Brochure.
- Employee Orientation Manual.
- Executive Digest. (Each digest concentrates on one corrections issue arising outside of the Department of Corrections which is of professional interest.)
- Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina.
- Our Retirement System.
- SCDC Employee Handbook.
- SCDC Index - Information for Decisionmakers. (Each Index concentrates on one departmental issue of general interest to managers.)
- SCDC Training Academy Student Handbook.
- Sexual Harassment Brochure.
- SITCON Manual. (Security Manual for special incidents. Restricted distribution.)
- Supervisory Training Manual.
- The Frugal Bugle. (A newsletter highlighting the Waste Watchers campaign.)

Sales Literature

Prison Industries publishes a variety of sales literature describing products and services produced by inmates for sale to government agencies, non-profit organizations, jobbers and brokers doing business solely within South Carolina, and (for services alone) any other business or organization. This range of literature covers such as:

- Kirkwood Furniture for offices.
- Office Master Modular Office Systems.
- Body Master Vehicle Reclamation.
- Sign-Center (Decals, road signs, name tags & desk markers.)
- Craft Master Furniture Refurbishing.
- Sure-Brite Janitorial Supplies.

Inmate and Personnel Statistics

This and the next page are a "data snapshot" regarding the inmates and employees of the Department of Corrections. Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented in the tables and figures which follow. The data includes average population, admissions and releases during the fiscal year, and select information regarding the FY 1988 admissions and the total inmate population as of the end of the fiscal year. Also included is information on the Department of Corrections' workforce. Where appropriate, the statistical data is also presented graphically.

Profile of Inmates Admitted During FY 1988

- **Number of inmates admitted** **8,502**
- **Sentenced by courts** **82.6%**
- **Probation revocations** **8%**
- **Parole revocations** **6%**
- **Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row)** **3.4%**
- **Inmates admitted who were between 17-29 years of age** **61.7%**
- **Average sentence length** ..... **5 years, 1 month**
  (Excludes life, death, shock probation and Youthful Offender sentences.)
- **Most Serious Offenses (70.2% of the 8,502 admissions)**
  - Percentage sentenced for Burglary: 15%
  - Dangerous Drugs: 13.8%
  - Larceny: 12.7%
  - Traffic Offenses: 12.4%
  - Fraudulent Activities: 6.1%
  - Assault: 5.7%
  - Robbery: 4.5%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1988

- **Number of inmates released** **7,679**
- **Inmates who "maxed out"** **32%**
- **Placed on probation (had split sentence)** **22%**
- **Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board** **10%**
- **Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services** **16%**
- **Emergency Prison Overcrowding Act releases** **12%**
- **Shock Probation** **4%**
- **Other** **4%**

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1988

- **Number of Inmates in SCDC Jurisdiction** **13,270**
- **Average sentence length** ..... **12 years**
- **Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences** **5.3%**
- **With sentences of 20 years or more (including life)** **24%**
- **With death sentences** **0.3%**
- **Who are white males** **36.9%**
- **Non-white males** **57.8%**
- **White females** **2.3%**
- **Non-white females** **3.2%**
- **Average age** **31**
- **29 years of age or younger** **57.6%**
- **Most Serious Offenses (77.7% of the 13,270 inmates.)**
    - Percentage sentenced for Burglary: 17.7%
    - Homicide: 12.6%
    - Robbery: 11.3%
    - Dangerous Drugs: 11.1%
    - Larceny: 10.8%
    - Sexual Assault: 7.7%
    - Assault: 6.5%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1988)

- **Total** **5,138**
- **Security personnel** **2,979**
- **Non-security personnel** **2,159**
- **Percentage of Total Who Are White males** **33.4%**
- **Non-white males** **33.7%**
- **White females** **18%**
- **Non-white females** **14.9%**
- **Average Service Current Security Workforce** ..... **3.5 years**
- **Average Service Current Non-security Workforce** ..... **4.9 years**
- **Turnover Rate (security)** **23.0%**
- **Turnover Rate (agency)** **18.3%**

Figure 3

Per Inmate Costs - Fiscal Years 1979-1988

	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS SPENT**	
FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***
1979	4,796	13.14	5,488	15.03
1980	4,995	13.65	5,666	15.48
1981	6,067	16.62	6,489	17.78
1982	6,765	18.53	7,110	19.48
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.25	8,632	23.59
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69
1987	11,471	31.43	11,721	32.11
1988	12,213	33.37	12,421	33.94

*Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

**State, Federal and Other Revenues.

***Based on 365 days per year, except leap year when 366 days are used.

Minor adjustments have been made in the daily costs for 1980 and 1984 to reflect those were leap years.

Figure 3

Per Inmate Costs - Fiscal Years 1979-1988

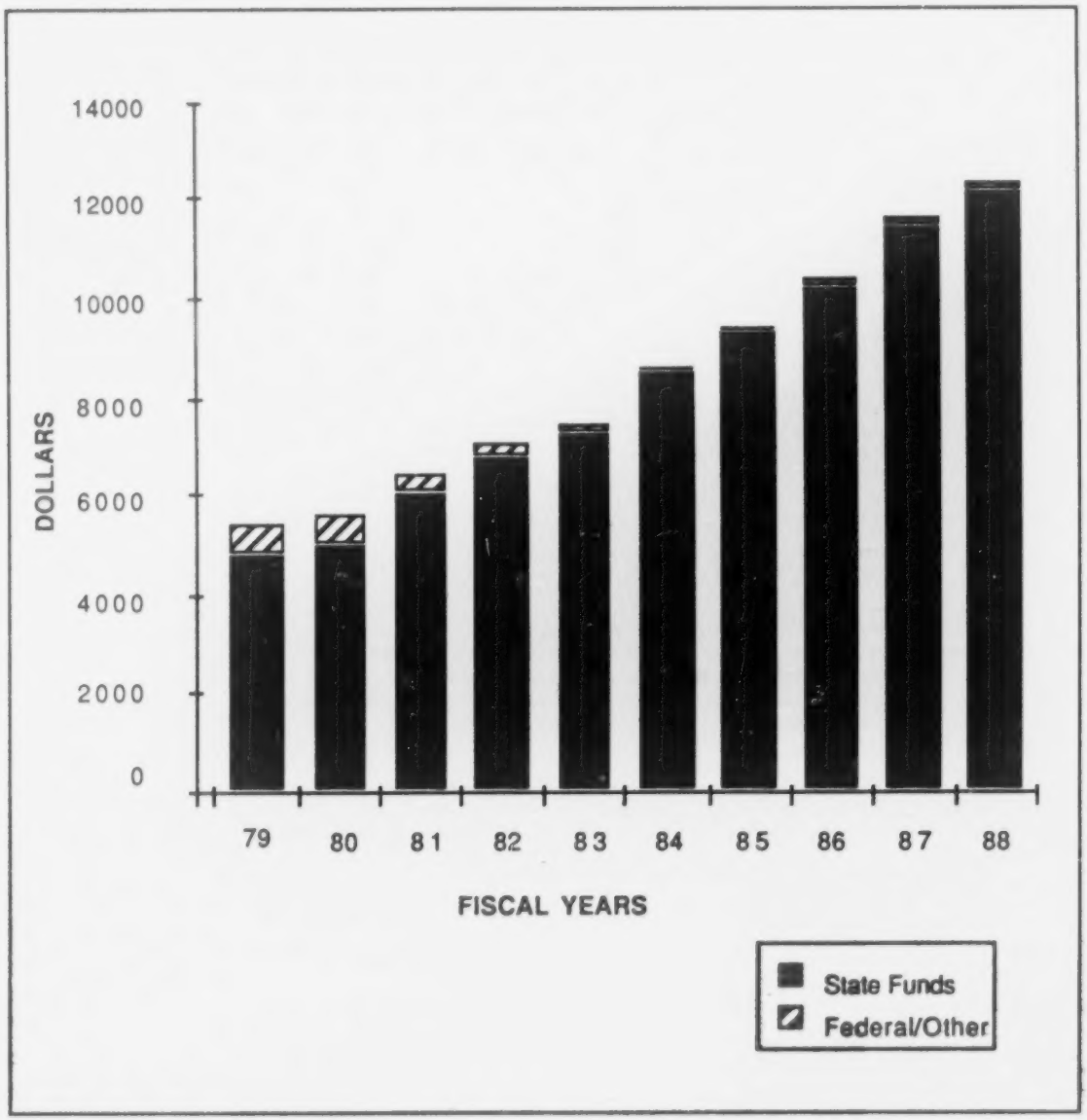


Table 4

SCDC Average Inmate Population - Calendar Years 1968 - 1988

CALENDAR YEAR	IN SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL PLACEMENTS [1]	IN DESIGNATED FACILITIES [2]	TOTAL* UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREV. YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREV. YEAR
1968	2,362	- -	- -	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	- -	- -	2,519	157	6.6
1970	2,705	- -	- -	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	- -	- -	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	- -	- -	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	- -	- -	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	- -	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	72	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	880	554	9,600	561	6.2
1984	8,322	1,035	527	9,884	284	3.0
1985	8,865	958	487	10,310	426	4.3
1986	9,817	1,031	470	11,318	1,008	9.8
1987	10,734	1,050	496	12,280	962	8.5
1988 * *	11,275	1,110	467	12,852	572	4.7

1
This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1976), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Program (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole and Shock Probation.

2
Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows: CY 1983 - 22; CY 1984 - 74; CY 1985 - 443; CY 1986 - 651; CY 1987 - 731 (EPA), 50 (EPA II); CY 1988 - 612 (EPA), 160 (EPA II).

** Average calculated from January, 1988 - June, 1988 population figures.

Figure 4

Average Inmate Population - Calendar Years 1968 - 1988

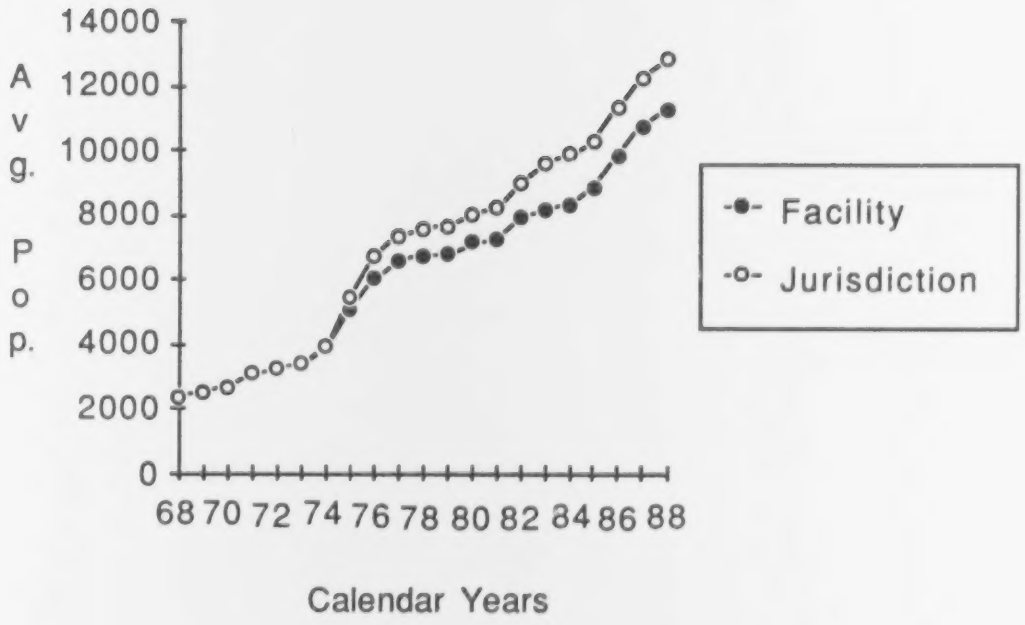


Table 5

SCDC Average Inmate Population - Fiscal Years 1968 - 1988

FISCAL YEAR	IN SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	IN** DESIGNATED FACILITIES	TOTAL*** UNDER SCDC JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,378	--	--	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	--	--	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	--	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4
1986	9,299	978	478	10,755	634	6.3
1987	10,320	993	473	11,786	1,031	9.6
1988	11,069	1104	487	12,660	874	7.4

*This category of inmates do not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and have increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to Byrnes Clinical Center, the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole and Shock Probation.

**Suitable city, county and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

***The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follows: FY 1984 - 24; FY 1985 - 271; FY 1986 - 574; FY 1987 - 768; FY 1988 - 654 (EPA), 126 (EPA II).

Figure 5

Average Inmate Population - Fiscal Years 1968-1988

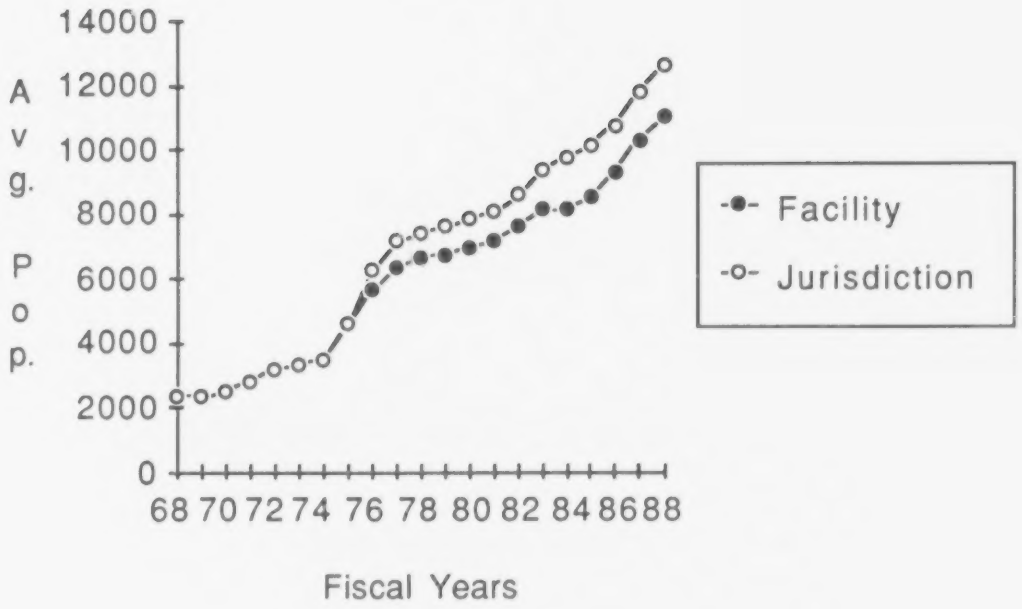


Table 6

Admissions to and Releases from SCDC Base Population During FY 1988
(July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			Number	Percent
New Admissions from Court	**6,371**	**654**	**7,025**	**82.6**
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	623	22	645	7.6
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	5,382	605	5,987	70.4
Shock Probationers	366	27	393	4.6
Probation Revocations	**632**	**47**	**679**	**8.0**
Without New Sentence	335	29	364	4.3
With New Sentence	297	18	315	3.7
Parole Revocations	**491**	**22**	**513**	**6.0**
YOA Without New Sentence	64	3	67	0.8
YOA With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
Non-YOA Without New Sentence	365	18	383	4.5
Non-YOA With New Sentence	62	1	63	0.7
EPA Revocations**	**212**	**16**	**228**	**2.7**
EPA I	185	13	198	2.3
EPA II	27	3	30	0.4
Resentenced	**39**	**2**	**41**	**0.5**
Death Row	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0.0*****
Other	**13**	**1**	**14**	**0.2**
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7,760	742	8,502	100.0
RELEASES				
Expiration of Sentence/Release Less Good Time	**2,206**	**230**	**2,436**	**31.7**
Placed on Probation	**1,555**	**163**	**1,718**	**22.4**
Paroled by YOA Board	**776**	**33**	**809**	**10.5**
Paroled by DPPPS****	**1,082**	**109**	**1,191**	**15.5**
Resentenced	**53**	**1**	**54**	**0.7**
Released to EPA I	**616**	**56**	**672**	**8.8**
Released to EPA II	**183**	**21**	**204**	**2.7**
Deaths	**26**	**1**	**27**	**0.4**
Executed	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.0**
Shock Probationers	**282**	**19**	**301**	**3.9**
Other Releases	**231**	**36**	**267**	**3.5**
TOTAL RELEASES	7,010	669	7,679	100.1******

*See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

**See page 4 for a discussion of releases under the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act.

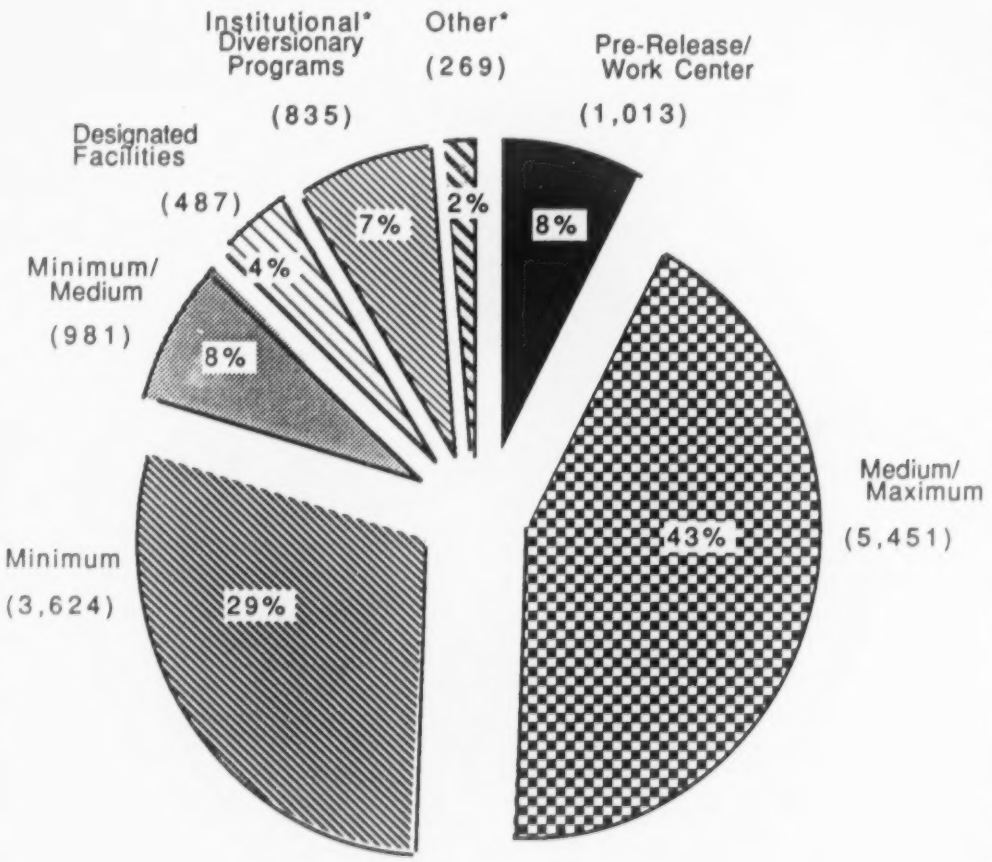
***Percent is less than 0.1%.

****Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.

*****Total equals more than 100% due to rounding.

Figure 6

Distribution of Average Inmate Population By Type of Facility During FY 88



*A listing of these Special Placements is given in Table 5.

Figure 7

Race and Sex of Inmates Admitted During FY 1988

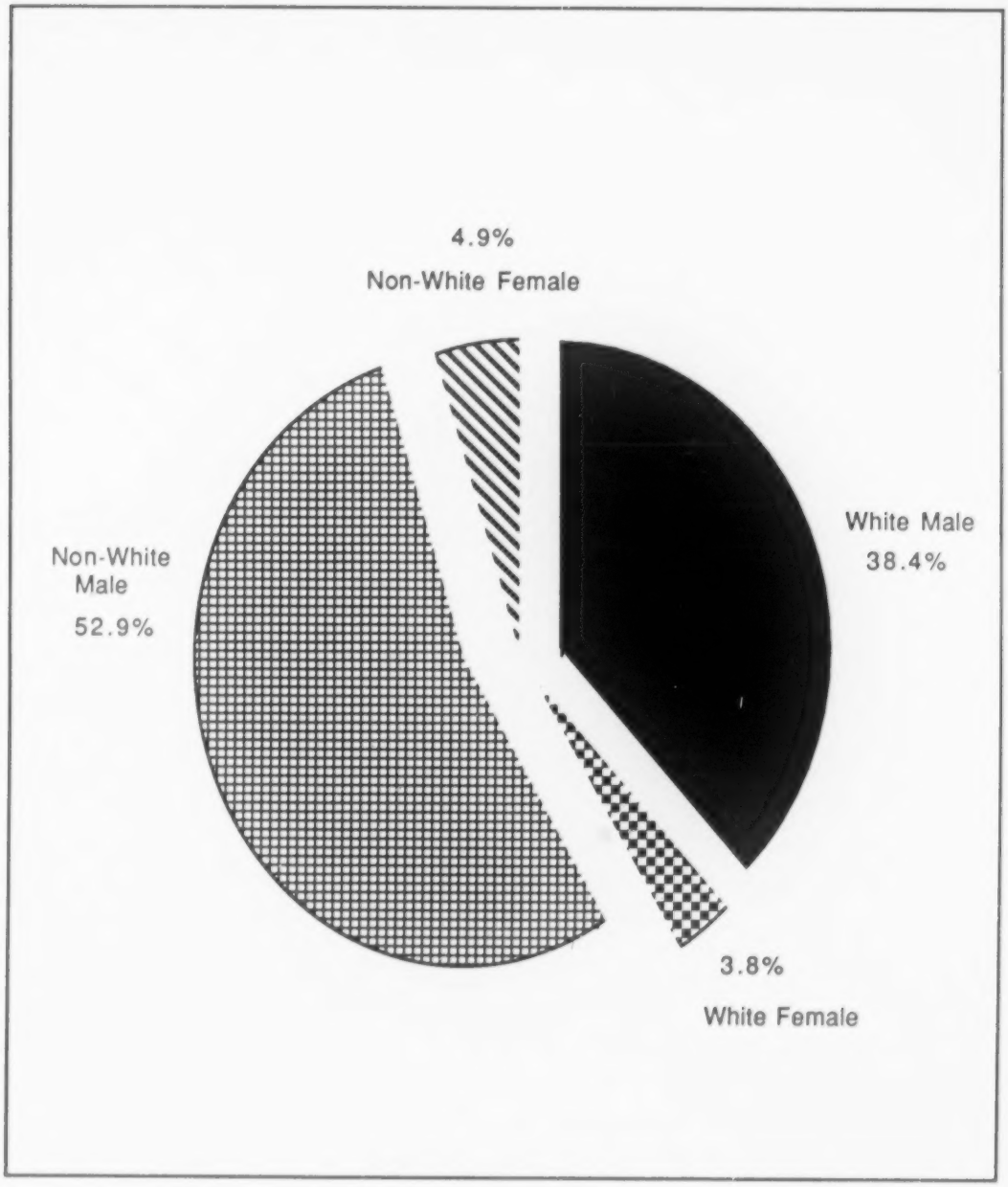


Table 7

Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Inmates
Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	
APPALACHIAN REGION***	1,646	50.4	1,656	36.7	159	49.1	165	39.5	3,626	42.8	-
Abbeville	19	0.6	29	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.7	52	0.6	39
Anderson	155	4.7	141	3.1	12	3.7	12	2.9	320	3.8	7
Cherokee	94	2.9	47	1.0	2	0.6	2	0.5	145	1.7	15
Edgefield	12	0.4	52	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.7	67	0.8	34
Greenville	564	17.3	663	14.7	66	20.4	80	19.2	1,373	16.1	1
Greenwood	92	2.8	109	2.4	8	2.5	20	4.8	229	2.7	12
Laurens	60	1.8	69	1.5	4	1.2	5	1.2	138	1.6	17
McCormick	6	0.2	16	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.5	24	0.3	46
Oconee	55	1.7	16	0.4	9	2.8	2	0.5	82	1.0	26
Pickens	99	3.0	16	0.4	12	3.7	5	1.2	132	1.6	18
Saluda	11	0.3	18	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	31	0.4	42
Spartanburg	264	8.1	271	6.0	33	10.2	16	3.8	584	6.9	4
Union	48	1.5	55	1.2	3	0.9	3	0.7	109	1.3	20
York	167	5.1	154	3.4	8	2.5	11	2.6	340	4.0	6
MIDLANDS REGION***	796	24.6	1,414	31.5	80	24.7	160	38.3	2,450	28.7	-
Aiken	123	3.8	158	3.5	7	2.2	17	4.1	305	3.6	8
Bamberg	18	0.6	46	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.5	67	0.8	34
Barnwell	18	0.6	38	0.8	0	0.0	4	1.0	60	0.7	36
Calhoun	4	0.1	22	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	27	0.3	44
Chester	32	1.0	56	1.2	2	0.6	6	1.4	96	1.1	24
Clarendon	24	0.7	57	1.3	0	0.0	6	1.4	87	1.0	25
Fairfield	18	0.6	30	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.2	50	0.6	40
Kershaw	23	0.7	43	1.0	1	0.3	8	1.9	75	0.9	31
Lancaster	55	1.7	84	1.9	5	1.5	1	0.2	145	1.7	15
Lee	15	0.5	36	0.8	2	0.6	5	1.2	58	0.7	37
Lexington	172	5.3	94	2.1	19	5.9	8	1.9	293	3.4	9
Newberry	35	1.1	54	1.2	2	0.6	15	3.6	106	1.2	21
Orangeburg	34	1.0	152	3.4	7	2.2	13	3.1	206	2.4	13
Richland	157	4.8	389	8.7	20	6.2	51	12.3	617	7.3	3
Sumter	68	2.1	155	3.4	13	4.0	22	5.3	258	3.0	11

Table 7, (continued)

Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK**
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	
COASTAL REGION***	822	25.1	1,426	31.6	85	26.0	93	22.2	2,426	28.7	-
Allendale	5	0.2	19	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	25	0.3	45
Beaufort	31	0.9	65	1.4	1	0.3	3	0.7	100	1.2	23
Berkeley	42	1.3	23	0.5	3	0.9	2	0.5	70	0.8	33
Charleston	169	5.2	433	9.6	23	7.1	26	6.3	651	7.7	2
Chesterfield	26	0.8	52	1.2	1	0.3	3	0.7	82	1.0	26
Colleton	17	0.5	35	0.8	3	0.9	3	0.7	58	0.7	37
Darlington	65	2.0	86	1.9	2	0.6	6	1.4	159	1.9	14
Dillon	35	1.1	39	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.5	77	0.9	30
Dorchester	40	1.2	38	0.8	4	1.2	0	0.0	82	1.0	26
Florence	80	2.5	170	3.8	9	2.8	9	2.2	268	3.2	10
Georgetown	30	0.9	88	2.0	4	1.2	10	2.4	132	1.6	18
Hampton	8	0.2	19	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.2	29	0.3	43
Horry	214	6.6	151	3.4	22	6.8	11	2.6	398	4.7	5
Jasper	14	0.4	23	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.7	40	0.5	41
Marion	8	0.2	56	1.2	3	0.9	5	1.2	72	0.8	32
Marlboro	31	0.9	42	0.9	4	1.2	3	0.7	80	0.9	29
Williamsburg	7	0.2	87	1.9	3	0.9	6	1.4	103	1.2	22
OUT-OF-STATE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
TOTAL	3,264	100.1	4,496	99.8	324	99.8	418	100.0	8,502	100.2	-

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

**Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.

***The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

Figure 8

Inmate Admissions by Committing County and Correctional Region During FY 88

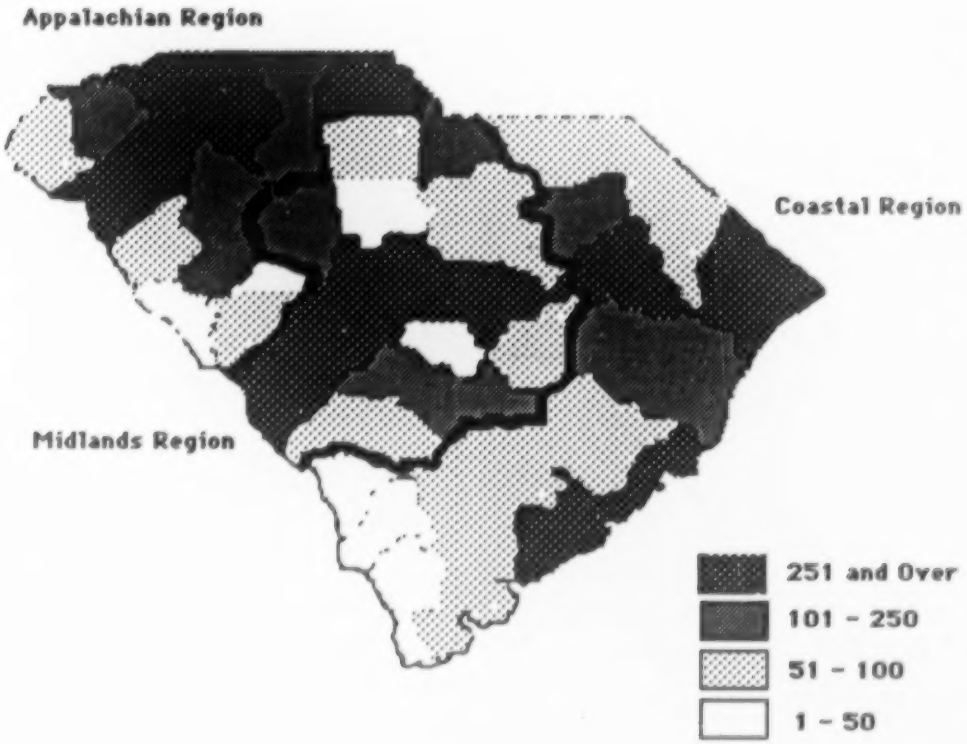


Table 8

Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Larceny	856	1,350	39	188	2,433	15.2	2,433	15.2
Traffic Offense	1,377	937	56	26	2,396	15.0	4,829	30.2
Burglary	867	1,108	12	28	2,015	12.6	6,844	42.9
Dangerous Drugs	630	1,062	83	82	1,857	11.6	8,701	54.5
Fraud. Activities	412	408	222	207	1,249	7.8	9,950	62.3
Assault	228	544	7	31	810	5.1	10,760	67.4
Stolen Vehicle	258	374	14	3	649	4.1	11,409	71.4
Forgery	232	307	43	53	635	4.0	12,044	75.4
Robbery	129	418	6	13	566	3.5	12,610	79.0
Obstructing Police	120	225	8	17	370	2.3	12,980	81.3
Stolen Property	100	223	2	4	329	2.1	13,309	83.3
Family Offenses	137	159	2	7	305	1.9	13,614	85.3
Homicide	89	156	15	26	286	1.8	13,900	87.0
Sexual Assault	134	141	0	0	275	1.7	14,175	88.8
Weapon Offense	92	163	4	4	263	1.6	14,438	90.4
Public Peace	80	127	2	13	222	1.4	14,660	91.8
Damage to Property	94	109	6	8	217	1.4	14,877	93.2
Obstructing Justice	43	114	10	22	189	1.2	15,066	94.3
Drunkenness	88	80	4	7	179	1.1	15,245	95.5
Flight/Escape	73	76	3	2	154	1.0	15,399	96.4
Misc. Charges	43	81	6	9	139	0.9	15,538	97.3
Sex Offenses	82	51	0	1	134	0.8	15,672	98.1
Invasion	52	37	2	1	92	0.6	15,764	98.7
Arson	32	28	4	3	67	0.4	15,831	99.1
Commercial. Sex Offenses	4	9	6	20	41	0.3	15,872	99.4
Kidnapping	21	9	0	0	30	0.2	15,902	99.6
Liquor	6	12	1	0	19	0.1	15,921	99.7
Smuggling	8	5	1	1	15	0.1	15,936	99.8
Gambling	2	6	0	0	8	0.1	15,944	99.8
License Violation	5	2	0	0	7	0.0**	15,951	99.9
Embezzlement	0	0	2	1	3	0.0	15,954	99.9
Conservation	2	1	0	0	3	0.0	15,957	99.9
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	2	3	0.0	15,960	99.9
Vagrancy	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	15,962	100.0
Property Crimes	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	15,964	100.0
Moral/Decency	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	15,966	100.0
Obscene Materials	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	15,967	100.0
Civil Rights	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	15,968	100.0
Public Order	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	15,969	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES***	6,301	8,327	562	779	15,969	100.0	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3,264	4,496	324	418	8,502	-	-	-

*An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%.

***All offenses committed by an inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 9

Offense Distribution of Inmates Admitted During During FY 88

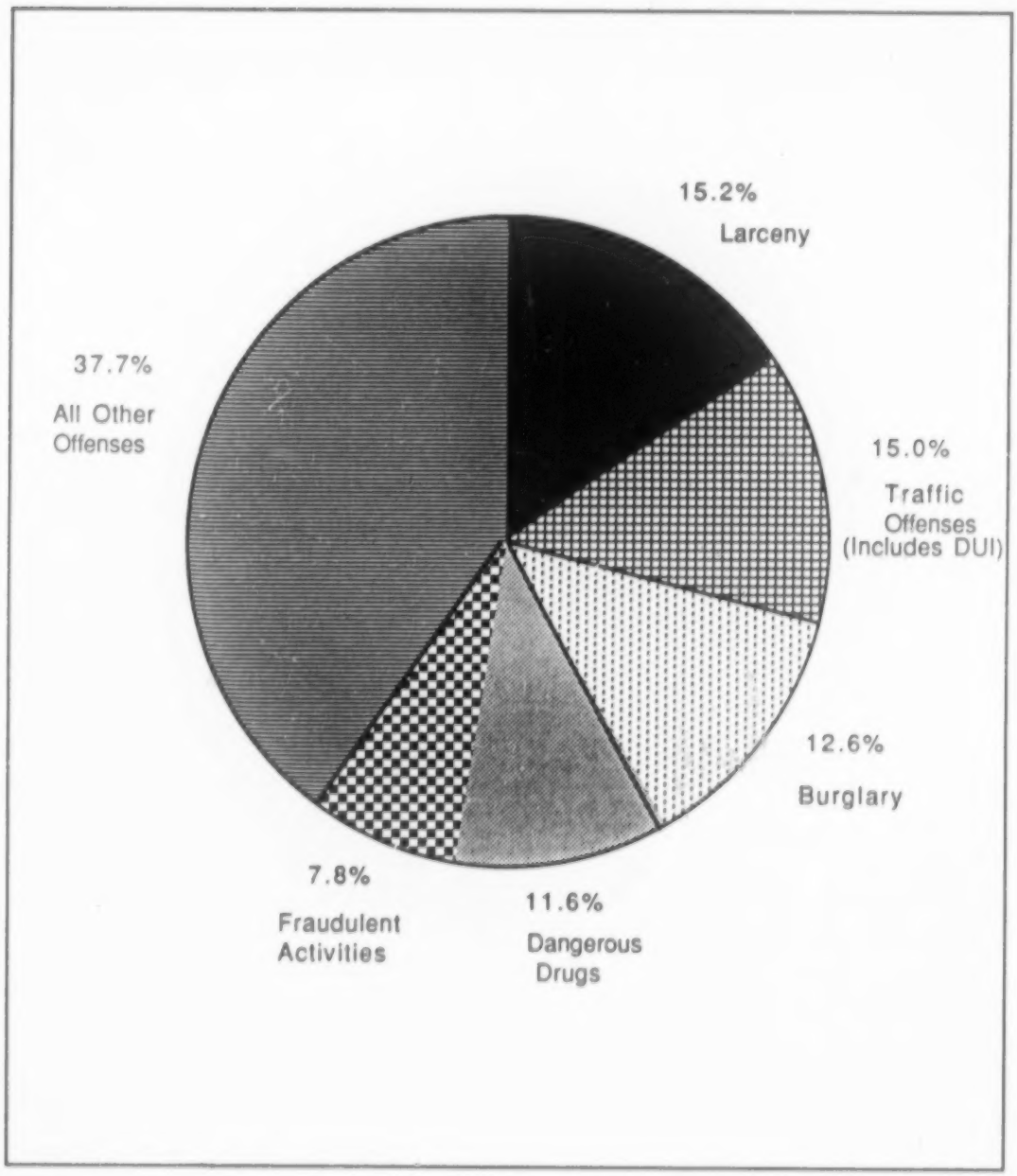


Table 9

Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary	543	714	8	11	1,277	15.0	1,277	15.0
Dangerous Drugs	391	667	63	55	1,176	13.8	2,453	28.9
Larceny	342	613	23	105	1,082	12.7	3,536	41.6
Traffic Offense	608	404	35	9	1,057	12.4	4,592	54.0
Fraudulent Activities	160	163	102	93	519	6.1	5,111	60.1
Assault	135	324	6	22	487	5.7	5,598	65.8
Robbery	96	272	5	9	382	4.5	5,980	70.3
Stolen Vehicle	128	202	11	2	343	4.0	6,323	74.4
Forgery	100	161	21	34	316	3.7	6,639	78.1
Family Offenses	122	138	1	4	264	3.1	6,904	81.2
Homicide	80	143	16	22	260	3.1	7,164	84.3
Sexual Assault	98	109	1	0	209	2.5	7,373	86.7
Stolen Property	67	131	2	1	201	2.4	7,574	89.1
Obstructing Police	57	81	2	3	143	1.7	7,717	90.8
Drunkenness	66	43	3	3	115	1.3	7,831	92.1
Sex Offenses	57	36	0	0	93	1.1	7,924	93.2
Damage to Property	41	41	2	4	87	1.0	8,012	94.2
Weapon Offenses	28	52	0	2	82	1.0	8,094	95.2
Obstructing Justice	17	55	3	5	80	0.9	8,174	96.1
Miscellaneous Charges	19	41	4	7	71	0.8	8,245	97.0
Public Peace	22	41	1	6	70	0.8	8,315	97.8
Arson	23	17	3	2	46	0.5	8,360	98.3
Invasion	19	11	2	1	33	0.4	8,394	98.7
Flight/Escape	12	15	1	1	29	0.3	8,423	99.1
Kidnapping	16	7	0	0	23	0.3	8,446	99.3
Commercial. Sex Offenses	3	4	4	12	23	0.3	8,470	99.6
Smuggling	3	4	1	1	9	0.1	8,479	99.7
Embezzlement	0	0	2	1	3	0.0	8,482	99.8
Conservation	2	1	0	0	3	0.0**	8,485	99.8
Liquor	1	2	0	0	3	0.0**	8,488	99.8
License Violation	1	2	0	0	3	0.0**	8,491	99.9
Crimes Against Persons	1	0	0	2	3	0.0**	8,494	99.9
Moral/Decency	2	0	0	0	2	0.0**	8,496	99.9
Vagrancy	0	1	0	1	2	0.0**	8,498	100.0
Obscene Materials	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	8,499	100.0
Property Crimes	1	0	0	0	1	0.0**	8,500	100.0
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	8,501	100.0
Civil Rights	0	1	0	0	1	0.0**	8,502	100.0
TOTAL	3,264	4,496	324	418	8,502	100.0	-	-

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

**Percentage is less than 0.1%.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 10

Most Serious Offense of Inmates Admitted During FY 88

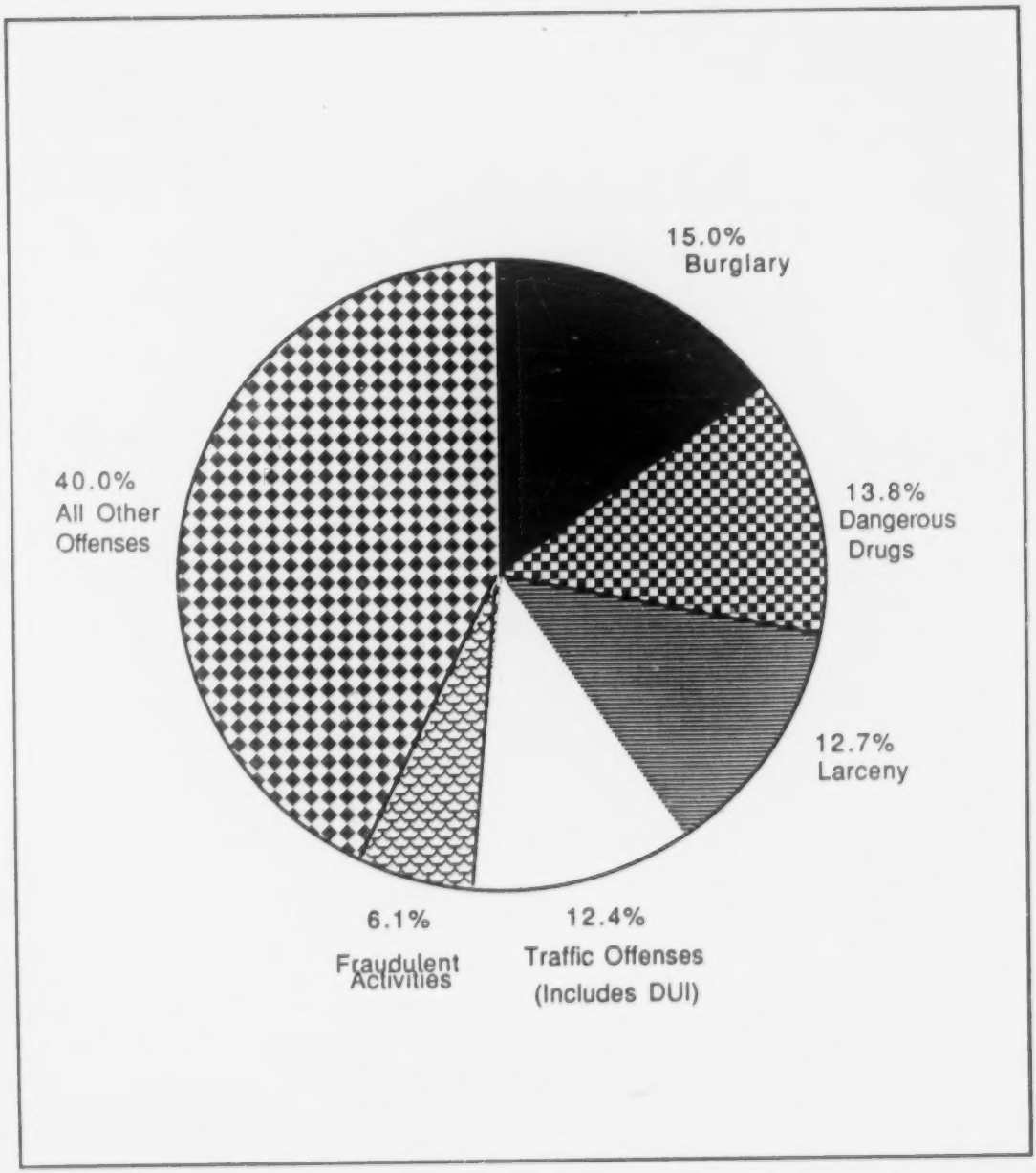


Table 10

Sentence Length Distribution of SCDC Inmates Admitted During FY 1988
(July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
SENTENCE LENGTH	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Shock Probation	199	6.1	167	3.7	19	5.9	8	1.9	393	4.6
YOA	344	10.5	413	9.2	15	4.6	11	2.6	783	9.2
3 Mos. or Less	160	4.9	191	4.2	13	4.0	22	5.3	386	4.5
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Year	587	18.0	674	15.0	85	26.2	103	24.6	1,449	17.0
1 Year	306	9.4	383	8.5	38	11.7	53	12.7	780	9.2
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	311	9.5	447	9.9	58	17.9	58	13.9	874	10.3
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	264	8.1	364	8.1	34	10.5	52	12.4	714	8.4
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	105	3.2	157	3.5	8	2.5	16	3.8	286	3.4
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	271	8.3	433	9.6	22	6.8	36	8.6	762	9.0
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	91	2.8	132	2.9	2	0.6	10	2.4	235	2.8
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	57	1.7	113	2.5	6	1.9	5	1.2	181	2.1
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	71	2.2	145	3.2	5	1.5	4	1.0	225	2.6
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	21	0.6	47	1.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	69	0.8
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	124	3.8	235	5.2	3	0.9	8	1.9	370	4.4
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	189	5.8	338	7.5	8	2.5	24	5.7	559	6.6
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	104	3.2	156	3.5	3	0.9	6	1.4	269	3.2
Over 30 Years	10	0.3	35	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.5
Life w/10 Year Parole Elig.	25	0.8	19	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	0.5
Life w/20 Year Parole Elig.	15	0.5	36	0.8	2	0.6	2	0.5	55	0.6
Life w/30 Year Parole Elig.	8	0.2	11	0.2	2	0.6	0	0.0	21	0.2
Death	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	3,264	100.0	4,496	99.7	324	99.9	418	99.9	8,502	99.9
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH**	4 Years 9 Months		5 Years 8 Months		2 Years 8 Months		3 Years 4 Months		5 Years 1 Month	

*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
**This average does not not include inmates with life, death and YOA sentences, or shock probationers.

Figure 11

Sentence Lengths of Inmates Admitted During FY 88

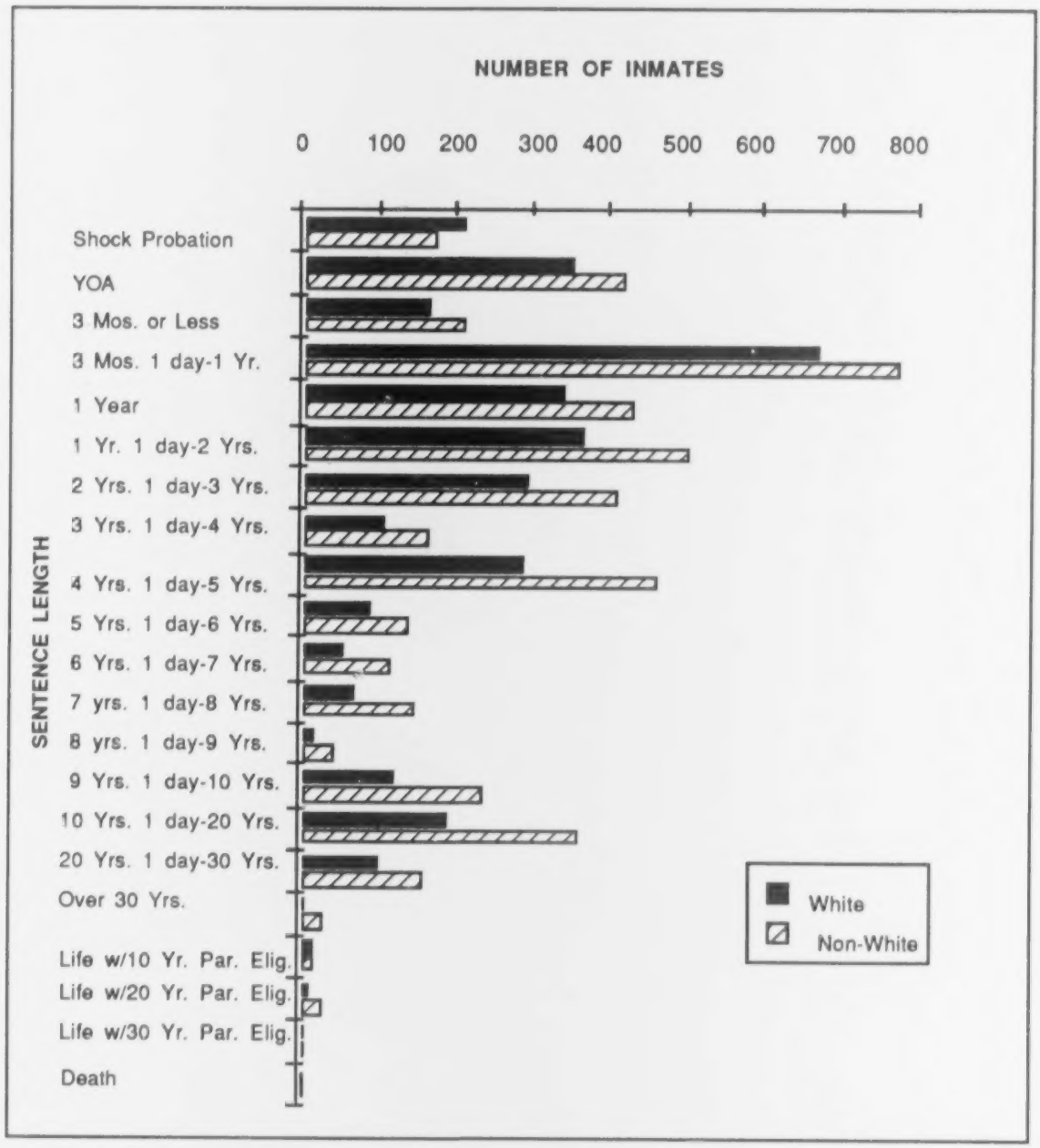


Table 11

Age Distribution of SCDC Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 17	2	0.1	10	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.2
17 - 19	427	13.1	542	12.1	10	3.1	28	6.7	1007	11.8
20 - 24	843	25.8	1,204	26.8	95	29.3	89	21.3	2,231	26.2
25 - 29	722	22.1	1,090	24.2	83	25.6	117	28.0	2,012	23.7
30 - 34	488	15.0	758	16.9	57	17.6	94	22.5	1,397	16.4
35 - 39	301	9.2	446	9.9	36	11.1	49	11.7	832	9.8
40 - 44	192	5.9	220	4.9	25	7.7	22	5.3	459	5.4
45 - 49	126	3.8	110	2.5	9	2.8	8	1.9	253	3.0
50 - 54	68	2.1	67	1.5	4	1.2	5	1.2	144	1.7
55 - 59	39	1.2	27	0.6	1	0.3	3	0.7	70	0.8
60 - 64	29	0.9	13	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	44	0.5
65 - 69	21	0.6	4	0.1	3	0.9	1	0.2	29	0.3
70 and Over	6	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1
TOTAL	3,264	100.0	4,496	100.0	324	100.0	418	100.0	8,502	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	88		97		1		1		187	
18 AND OVER	3,174		4,389		322		417		8,302	
21 AND OVER	2,597		3,622		285		373		6,877	
24 AND UNDER	1,272		1,756		106		117		3,251	
62 AND OVER	32		16		3		2		53	
65 AND OVER	27		9		3		1		40	
AVERAGE AGE	29		28		30		30		29	

Figure 12

Age Distribution of Inmates Admitted During FY 88

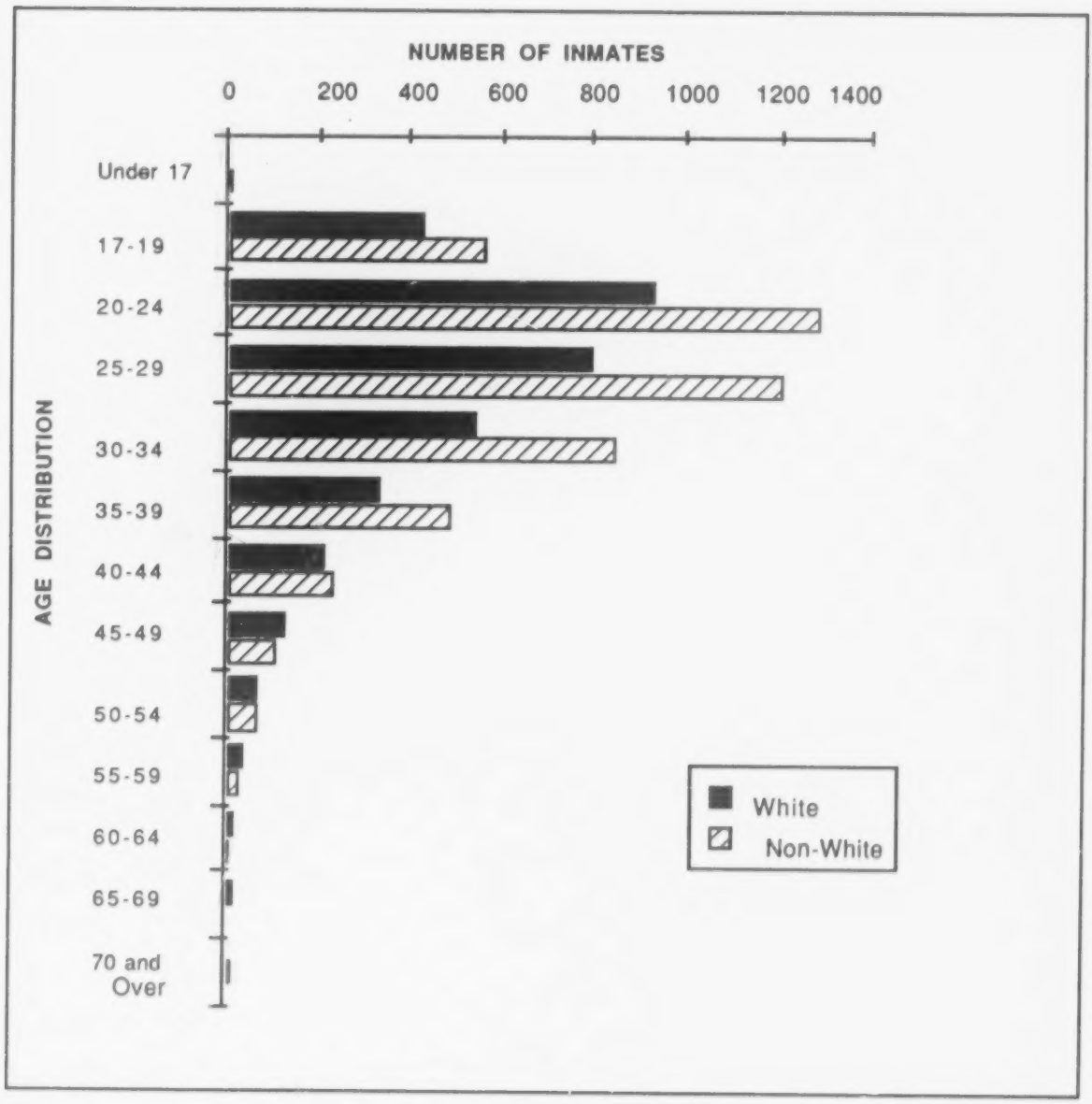


Table 12

Distribution by Committing Planning Districts of SCDC Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I. Appalachian	1,224	37.5	1,151	25.6	133	41.0	117	28.0	2,625	30.9
II. Upper Savannah	198	6.1	292	6.5	14	4.3	34	8.1	538	6.3
III. Catawba	302	9.3	349	7.8	19	5.9	21	5.0	691	8.1
IV. Central Midlands	381	11.7	565	12.6	42	13.0	75	17.9	1,063	12.5
V. Lower Savannah	202	6.2	433	9.6	17	5.2	37	8.9	689	8.1
VI. Santee-Lynches	132	4.0	290	6.5	15	4.6	41	9.8	478	5.6
VII. Pee Dee	247	7.6	450	10.0	21	6.5	28	6.7	746	8.8
VIII. Waccamaw	253	7.8	329	7.3	29	9.0	27	6.5	638	7.5
IX. Berk.-Chasn.-Dorc.	254	7.8	493	11.0	30	9.3	28	6.7	805	9.5
X. Low Country	71	2.2	144	3.2	4	1.2	10	2.4	229	2.7
TOTAL	3,264	100.0	4,496	100.0	324	100.0	418	100.0	8,502	100.0

*Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.
**Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 13

Committing Planning Districts of Inmates Admitted During FY 88

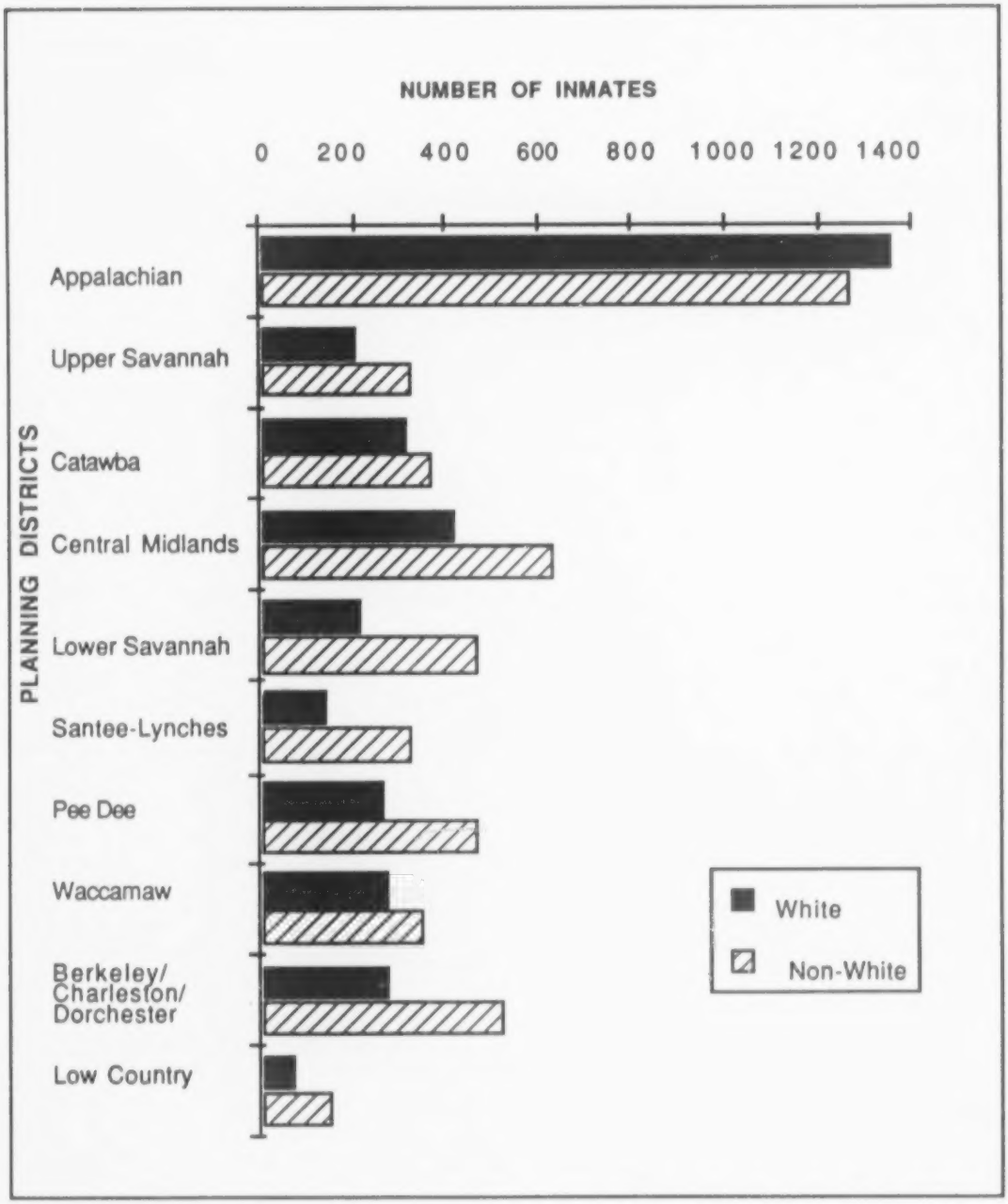


Table 13

Distribution by Committing Judicial Circuits of SCDC Inmates Admitted During FY 1988 (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	79	2.4	213	4.7	15	4.6	14	3.3	321	3.7
2	158	4.8	240	5.3	11	3.4	23	5.5	432	5.2
3	116	3.6	334	7.4	22	6.8	39	9.3	511	6.8
4	159	4.9	221	4.9	11	3.4	14	3.3	405	4.6
5	181	5.5	429	9.5	26	8.0	59	14.1	695	7.4
6	128	3.9	214	4.8	12	3.7	12	2.9	366	4.8
7	355	10.9	314	7.0	43	13.3	18	4.3	730	8.2
8	204	6.3	260	5.8	20	6.2	43	10.3	527	6.9
9	214	6.6	455	10.1	33	10.2	28	6.7	730	8.1
10	209	6.4	158	3.5	28	8.6	14	3.3	409	4.2
11	200	6.1	180	4.0	25	7.7	14	3.3	419	3.3
12	88	2.7	229	5.1	16	4.9	14	3.3	347	4.6
13	659	20.2	678	15.1	9	2.8	85	20.3	1,431	18.6
14	54	1.7	121	2.7	5	1.5	6	1.4	186	2.6
15	246	7.5	241	5.4	33	10.2	21	5.0	541	6.2
16	214	6.6	209	4.6	15	4.6	14	3.3	452	4.9
TOTAL	3,264	100.0	4,496	100.0	324	100.0	418	100.0	8,502	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 14

Committing Judicial Circuits of Inmates Admitted During FY 88

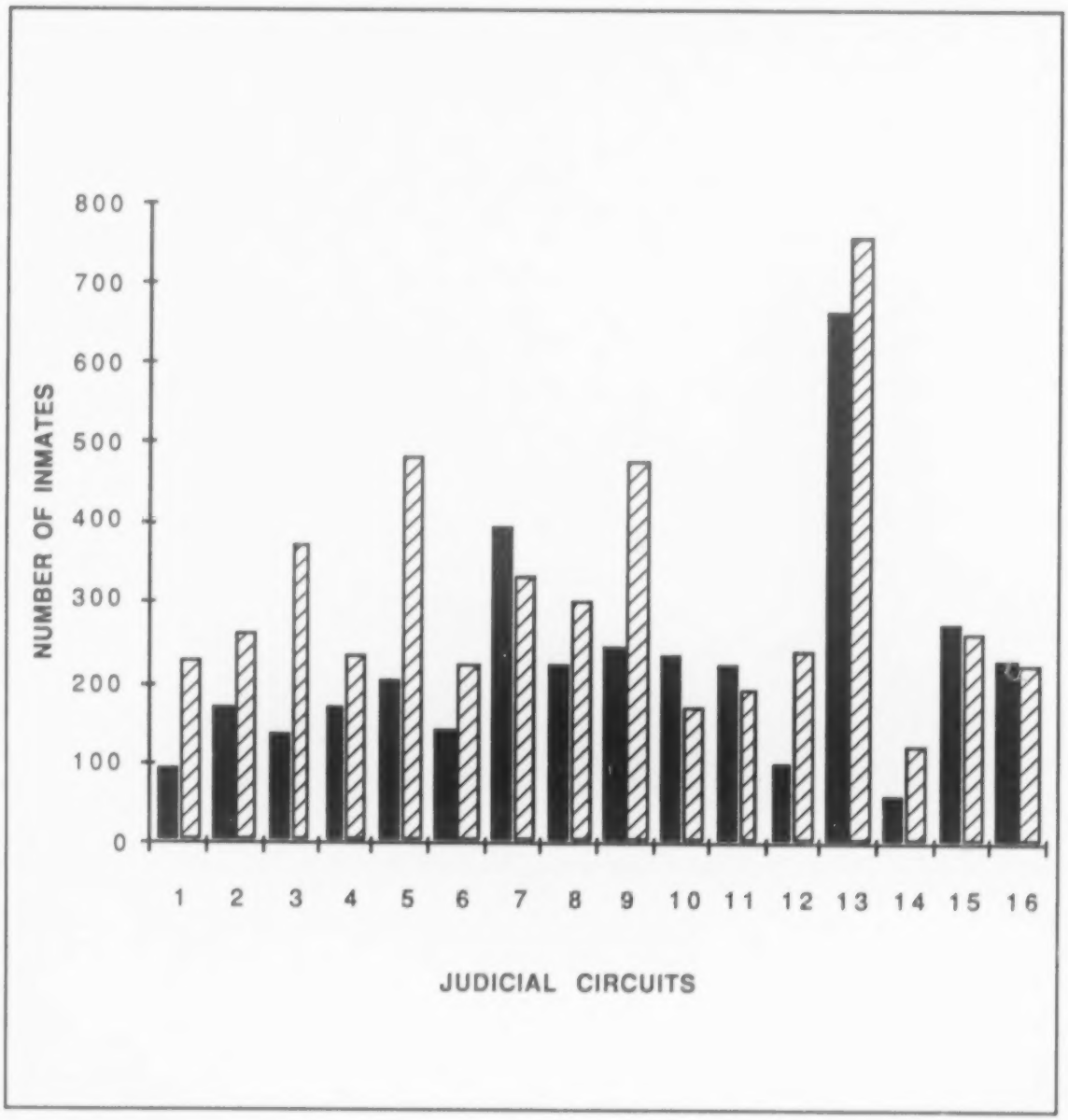


Figure 15

Race and Sex of Inmates - As of June 30, 1988

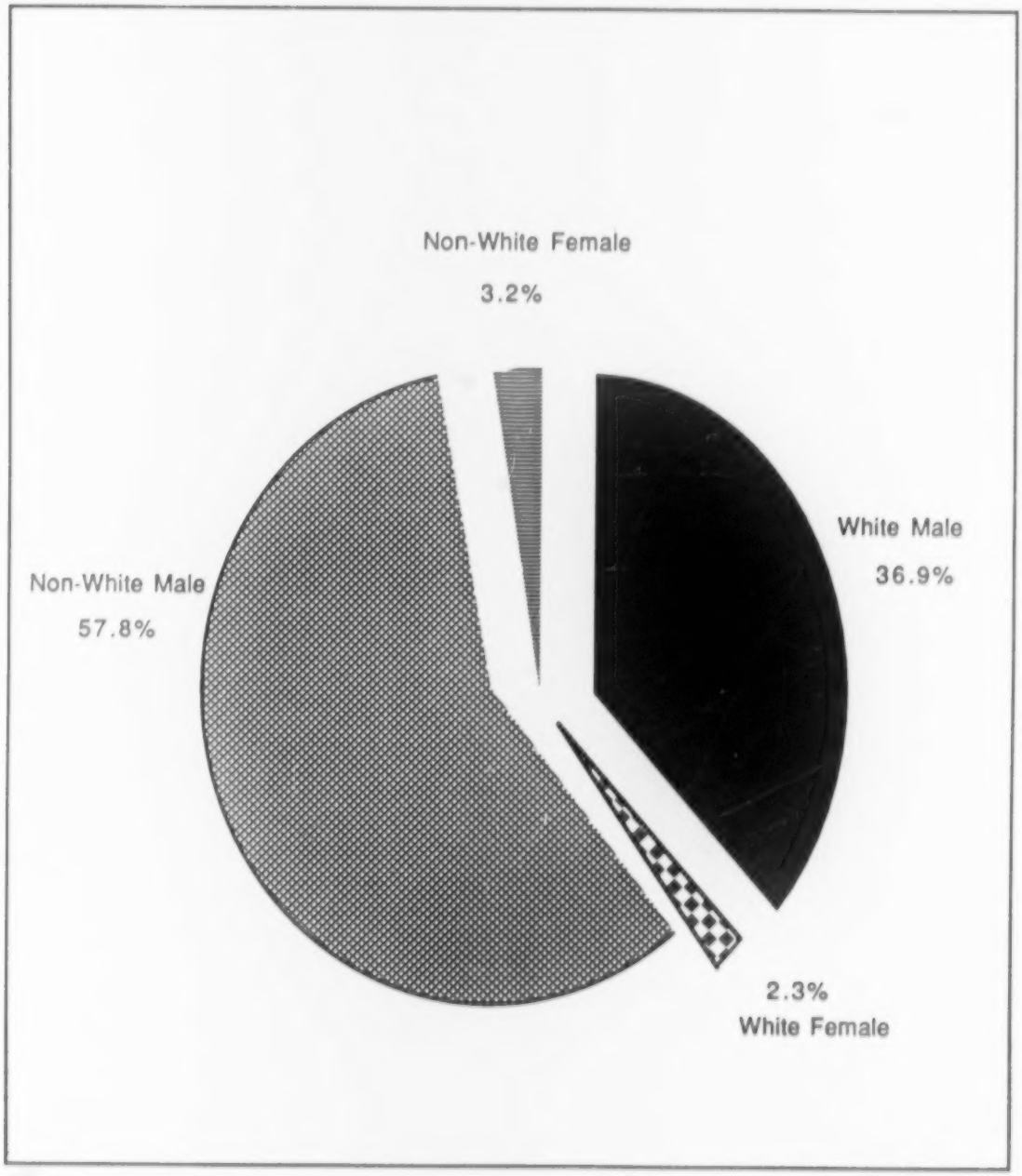


Table 14

Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK***
	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	
APPALACHIAN REGION****	2,267	46.5	2,389	31.2	145	48.5	154	36.5	4,955	37.5	-
Abbeville	27	0.6	42	0.5	1	0.3	5	1.2	75	0.6	40
Anderson	268	5.5	211	2.8	13	4.3	14	3.3	506	3.8	7
Cherokee	120	2.5	75	1.0	5	1.7	6	1.4	206	1.6	17
Edgefield	11	0.2	90	1.2	0	0.0	5	1.2	106	0.8	36
Greenville	674	13.8	849	11.1	63	21.1	61	14.5	1,647	12.4	1
Greenwood	112	2.3	166	2.2	7	2.3	12	2.8	297	2.2	13
Laurens	67	1.4	92	1.2	4	1.3	7	1.7	170	1.3	22
McCormick	5	0.1	18	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	24	0.2	46
Oconee	120	2.5	23	0.3	8	2.7	2	0.5	153	1.2	26
Pickens	163	3.3	57	0.7	11	3.7	4	0.9	235	1.8	16
Saluda	10	0.2	27	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	38	0.3	45
Spartanburg	374	7.6	414	5.4	23	7.7	18	4.3	829	6.2	4
Union	62	1.3	77	1.0	2	0.7	2	0.5	143	1.1	29
York	254	5.2	248	3.2	8	2.7	16	3.8	526	4.0	6
MIDLANDS REGION****	1,231	25.0	2,465	32.2	67	22.4	149	35.3	3,912	29.5	-
Aiken	189	3.9	236	3.1	4	1.3	13	3.1	442	3.3	9
Bamberg	28	0.6	85	1.1	1	0.3	2	0.5	116	0.9	34
Barnwell	25	0.5	58	0.8	0	0.0	4	0.9	87	0.7	39
Calhoun	7	0.1	31	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.5	40	0.3	44
Chester	50	1.0	93	1.2	6	2.0	5	1.2	154	1.2	25
Clarendon	35	0.7	80	1.0	0	0.0	4	0.9	119	0.9	33
Fairfield	23	0.5	69	0.9	2	0.7	3	0.7	97	0.7	38
Kershaw	39	0.8	67	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.7	109	0.8	35
Lancaster	119	2.4	128	1.7	5	1.7	2	0.5	254	1.9	15
Lee	15	0.3	75	1.0	2	0.7	5	1.2	97	0.7	37
Lexington	241	4.9	144	1.9	15	5.0	9	2.1	409	3.1	10
Newberry	45	0.9	103	1.3	1	0.3	10	2.4	159	1.2	24
Orangeburg	50	1.0	252	3.3	6	2.0	14	3.3	322	2.4	12
Richland	256	5.2	804	10.5	19	6.4	58	13.7	1,137	8.6	3
Sumter	109	2.2	240	3.1	6	2.0	15	3.6	370	2.8	11

Table 14 (continued)

Distribution by Committing County and Correctional Region of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK***
	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	
COASTAL REGION****	1,394	28.5	2,802	36.6	87	28.8	119	28.0	4,402	32.9	-
Allendale	9	0.2	54	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.2	65	0.5	42
Beaufort	51	1.0	124	1.6	0	0.0	3	0.7	178	1.3	20
Berkeley	88	1.8	67	0.9	4	1.3	2	0.5	161	1.2	23
Charleston	278	5.7	833	10.9	18	6.0	29	6.9	1,158	8.7	2
Chesterfield	49	1.0	81	1.1	4	1.3	3	0.7	137	1.0	31
Colleton	35	0.7	91	1.2	3	1.0	4	0.9	133	1.0	32
Darlington	98	2.0	180	2.4	4	1.3	9	2.1	291	2.2	14
Dillon	60	1.2	71	0.9	2	0.7	4	0.9	137	1.0	31
Dorchester	78	1.6	88	1.1	5	1.7	1	0.2	172	1.3	21
Florence	122	2.5	330	4.3	6	2.0	13	3.1	471	3.5	8
Georgetown	40	0.8	139	1.8	0	0.0	8	1.9	187	1.4	19
Hampton	10	0.2	45	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.2	56	0.4	43
Horry	355	7.3	287	3.7	30	10.0	17	4.0	689	5.2	5
Jasper	22	0.4	42	0.5	1	0.3	5	1.2	70	0.5	41
Marion	38	0.8	105	1.4	1	0.3	8	1.9	152	1.1	27
Marlboro	43	0.9	96	1.3	4	1.3	2	0.5	145	1.1	28
Williamsburg	18	0.4	169	2.2	4	1.3	9	2.1	200	1.5	18
OUT-OF-STATE	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0*****	-
TOTAL	4,893	100.1	7,656	100.0	299	99.7	422	99.8	13,270	99.9	-

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and are included in budgetary considerations.
**Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
***Ranking is in descending order according to number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked number one.
****The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.
*****Percentage is less than 0.1%.

Figure 16

Committing Counties and Correctional Regions of Total Inmate Population
As of June 30, 1988

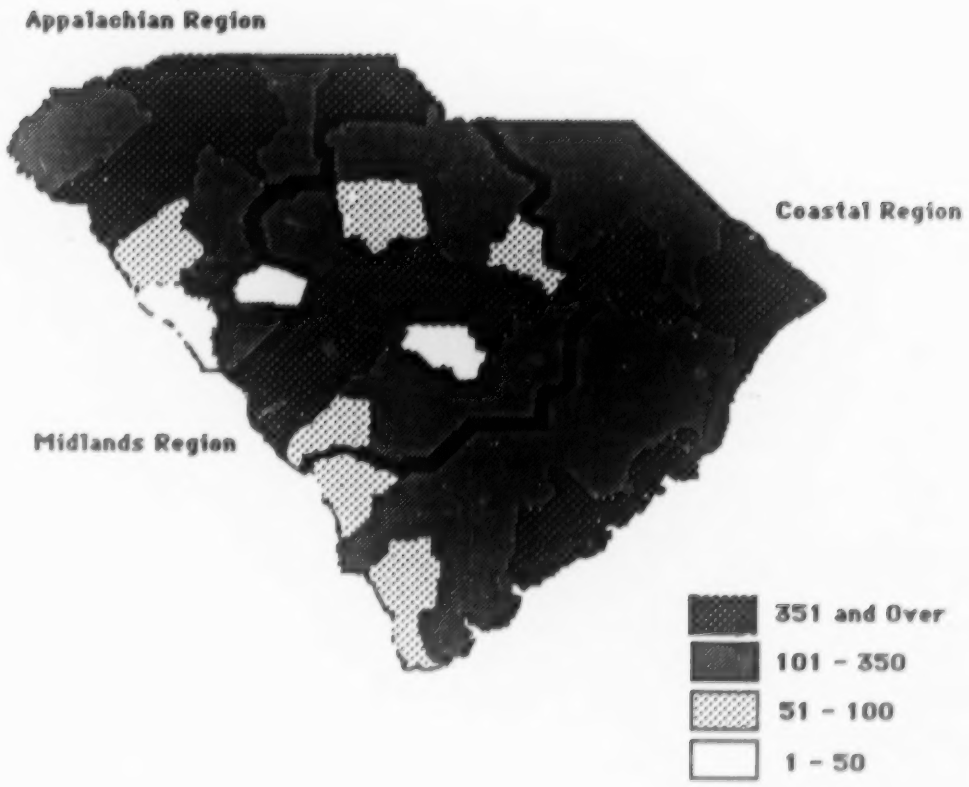


Table 15

Type of Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population*
(As Of June 30, 1988)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Larceny	1,770	2,668	51	189	4,678	16.1	4,678	16.1
Burglary	1,638	2,589	18	39	4,284	14.8	8,962	30.9
Dangerous Drugs	887	1,695	79	95	2,756	9.5	11,718	40.4
Robbery	669	1,919	15	29	2,632	9.1	14,350	49.5
Assault	640	1,337	16	49	2,042	7.0	16,392	56.5
Homicide	657	1,016	62	84	1,819	6.3	18,211	62.8
Traffic Offense	1,052	700	30	9	1,791	6.2	20,002	69.0
Sexual Assault	601	804	6	1	1,412	4.9	21,414	73.9
Fraud. Activities	548	477	154	145	1,324	4.6	22,738	78.4
Stolen Vehicle	470	647	13	3	1,133	3.9	23,871	82.3
Forgery	329	529	56	78	992	3.4	24,863	85.8
Flight/Escape	424	290	6	9	729	2.5	25,592	88.3
Stolen Property	187	340	1	8	536	1.8	26,128	90.1
Weapon Offense	192	324	6	5	527	1.8	26,655	91.9
Obstructing Police	118	257	5	16	396	1.4	27,051	93.3
Misc. Charges	118	191	16	9	334	1.2	27,385	94.5
Damage to Property	140	134	1	6	281	1.0	27,666	95.4
Sex Offenses	161	104	1	1	267	0.9	27,933	96.3
Kidnapping	92	98	2	2	194	0.7	28,127	97.0
Family Offenses	89	92	5	5	191	0.7	28,318	97.7
Arson	98	78	3	5	184	0.6	28,502	98.3
Obstructing Justice	27	65	8	10	110	0.4	28,612	98.7
Public Peace	37	60	0	3	100	0.3	28,712	99.0
Invasion	48	25	2	1	76	0.3	28,788	99.3
Smuggling	38	29	1	2	70	0.2	28,858	99.5
Drunkenness	14	30	0	2	46	0.2	28,904	99.7
Commercial. Sex Offenses	1	6	8	11	26	0.1***	28,930	99.8
Liquor	2	11	1	0	14	0.0	28,944	99.8
Crimes Against Persons	8	4	1	1	14	0.0	28,958	99.9
Extortion	3	4	0	0	7	0.0	28,965	99.9
License Violation	4	1	0	0	5	0.0	28,970	99.9
Embezzlement	1	0	3	0	4	0.0	28,974	99.9
Gambling	2	2	0	0	4	0.0	28,978	100.0
Obscene Materials	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	28,981	100.0
Property Crime	3	0	0	0	3	0.0	28,984	100.0
Tax Revenue	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	28,986	100.0
Conservation	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	28,988	100.0
Moral/Decency	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	28,990	100.0
Immigration	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	28,991	100.0
Vagrancy	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	28,992	100.0
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	28,992	100.0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	28,992	100.0
Election Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	28,992	100.0
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES****	11,076	16,529	570	817	28,992	100.0	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	4,893	7,656	299	422	13,270	-	-	-

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

***Any percentage shown as "0.0" is less than 0.1%.

****All offenses committed by an inmate are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, the total number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 17

Offense Distribution of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

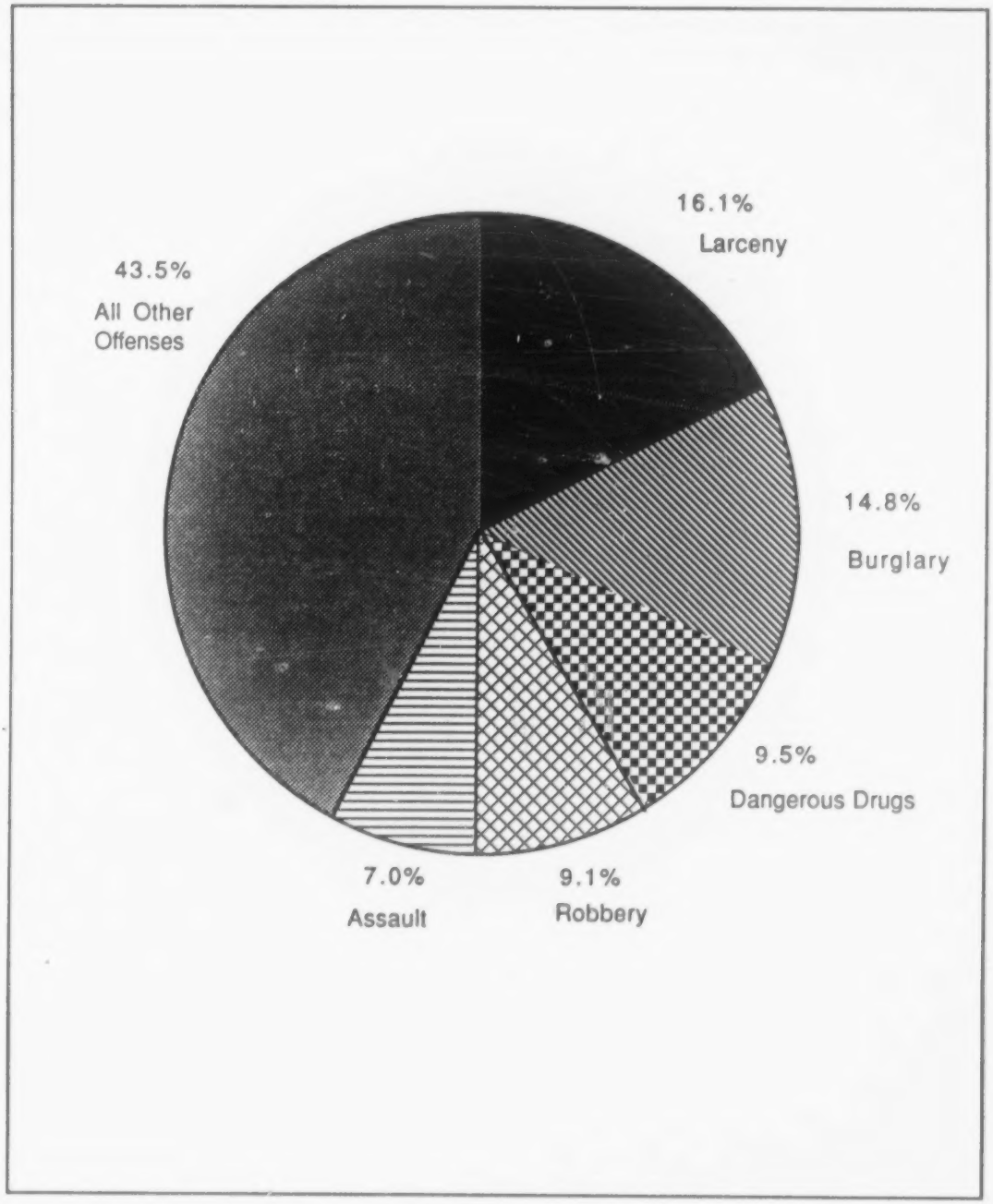


Table 16

Most Serious Offense Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population*
(As Of June 30, 1988)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		CUMULATIVE TOTAL	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burglary	923	1,396	10	20	2,349	17.7	2,349	17.7
Homicide	592	943	55	80	1,669	12.6	4,019	30.3
Robbery	387	1,091	7	16	1,501	11.3	5,520	41.6
Dangerous Drugs	464	895	47	60	1,467	11.1	6,986	52.6
Larceny	500	823	18	90	1,430	10.8	8,417	63.4
Sexual Assault	436	589	2	0	1,027	7.7	9,444	71.2
Assault	255	571	9	31	865	6.5	10,309	77.7
Traffic Offense	357	223	18	2	600	4.5	10,908	82.2
Stolen Vehicle	152	240	7	0	399	3.0	11,307	85.2
Fraud. Activities	159	126	59	54	398	3.0	11,705	88.2
Forgery	119	200	20	36	375	2.8	12,081	91.0
Stolen Property	91	103	1	3	198	1.5	12,279	92.5
Sex Offenses	95	60	1	0	156	1.2	12,435	93.7
Kidnapping	69	73	2	2	146	1.1	12,581	94.8
Family Offenses	60	71	2	2	135	1.0	12,716	95.8
Arson	53	41	2	1	96	0.7	12,812	96.5
Misc. Charges	27	48	2	3	80	0.6	12,892	97.2
Obstructing Police	31	44	0	2	77	0.6	12,969	97.7
Damage to Property	41	34	0	2	77	0.6	13,046	98.3
Weapon Offenses	22	36	0	1	59	0.4	13,105	98.8
Embezzlement	1	0	29	0	30	0.2	13,135	99.0
Invasion	16	5	2	1	24	0.2	13,159	99.2
Flight/Escape	12	8	0	1	21	0.2	13,181	99.3
Public Peace	6	11	0	2	19	0.1	13,200	99.5
Obstructing Justice	3	10	1	3	17	0.1	13,217	99.6
Drunkenness	8	8	0	1	17	0.1	13,235	99.7
Commercial. Sex Offenses	1	3	4	6	14	0.1	13,249	99.8
Smuggling	4	1	1	1	7	0.1	13,256	99.9
Crimes Against Persons	4	1	0	1	6	0.0***	13,262	99.9
Liquor	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	13,264	100.0
License Violation	1	1	0	0	2	0.0	13,266	100.0
Moral/Decency	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	13,268	100.0
Extortion	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	13,269	100.0
Obscene Material	1	0	0	0	1	0.0	13,270	100.0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	13,270	100.0
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	13,270	100.0
Property Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	13,270	100.0
TOTAL	4,893	7,656	299	422	13,270	100.0	-	-

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.

**An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

***Any percentage shown as "0.0" is less than 0.1%.

Note: The cumulative total percent column may vary from a summation of the total percent column due to rounding.

Figure 18

Most Serious Offense of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

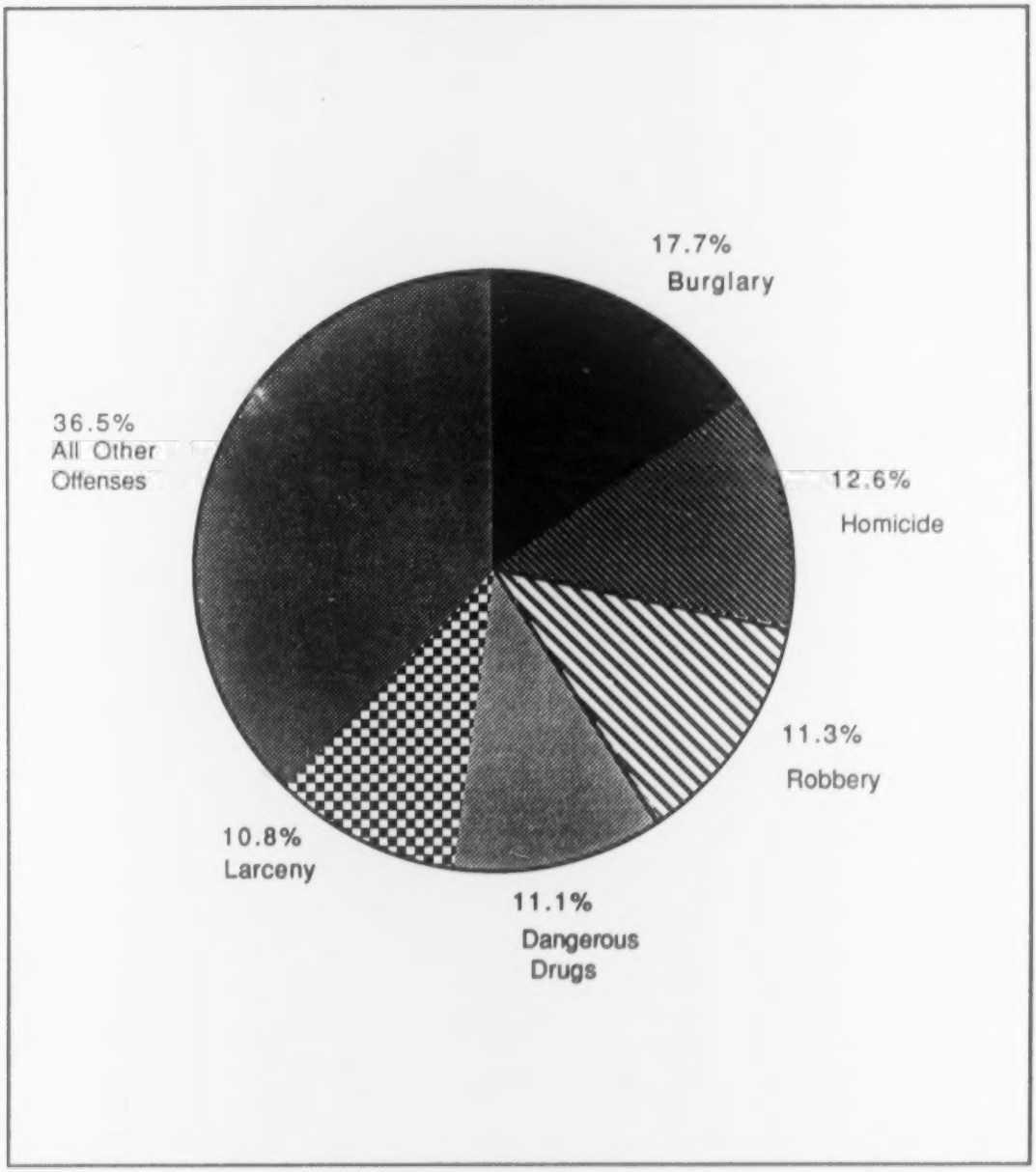


Table 17

Sentence Length Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
SENTENCE DISTRIBUTION	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Shock Probation	47	1.0	35	0.5	5	1.7	3	0.7	90	0.7
YOA	307	6.3	377	4.9	9	3.0	10	2.4	703	5.3
3 Mos. or Less	15	0.3	25	0.3	2	0.7	4	0.9	46	0.3
3 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Year	181	3.7	184	2.4	24	8.0	29	6.9	418	3.1
1 Year	158	3.2	185	2.4	16	5.4	26	6.2	385	2.9
1 Year 1 Day - 2 Years	245	5.0	392	5.1	45	15.1	45	10.7	727	5.5
2 Years 1 Day - 3 Years	318	6.5	440	5.7	40	13.4	51	12.1	849	6.4
3 Years 1 Day - 4 Years	176	3.6	274	3.6	10	3.3	23	5.5	483	3.6
4 Years 1 Day - 5 Years	430	8.8	727	9.5	32	10.7	58	13.7	1,247	9.4
5 Years 1 Day - 6 Years	199	4.1	291	3.8	5	1.7	15	3.6	510	3.8
6 Years 1 Day - 7 Years	154	3.1	250	3.3	10	3.3	12	2.8	426	3.2
7 Years 1 Day - 8 Years	173	3.5	327	4.3	8	2.7	15	3.6	523	3.9
8 Years 1 Day - 9 Years	87	1.8	165	2.2	2	0.7	4	0.9	258	1.9
9 Years 1 Day - 10 Years	398	8.1	719	9.4	17	5.7	24	5.7	1,158	8.7
10 Years 1 Day - 20 Years	819	16.7	1,372	17.9	31	10.4	55	13.0	2,277	17.2
20 Years 1 Day - 30 Years	539	11.0	941	12.3	13	4.3	21	5.0	1,514	11.4
Over 30 Years	182	3.7	348	4.5	3	1.0	0	0.0	533	4.0
Life w/10 Year Parole Elig.	199	4.1	253	3.3	4	1.3	6	1.4	462	3.5
Life w/20 Year Parole Elig.	227	4.6	315	4.1	21	7.0	20	4.7	583	4.4
Life w/30 Year Parole Elig.	15	0.3	17	0.2	2	0.7	1	0.2	35	0.3
Death	24	0.5	19	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.3
TOTAL	4,893	100.0	7,656	100.0	299	100.0	422	100.0	13,270	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH**	11 YRS. 11 MOS.		12 YRS. 7 MOS.		6 YRS. 8 MOS.		6 YRS. 9 MOS.		12 YEARS	

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.
**This average does not include inmates with life, death and YOA sentences, or shock probationers.

Figure 19

Sentence Lengths of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

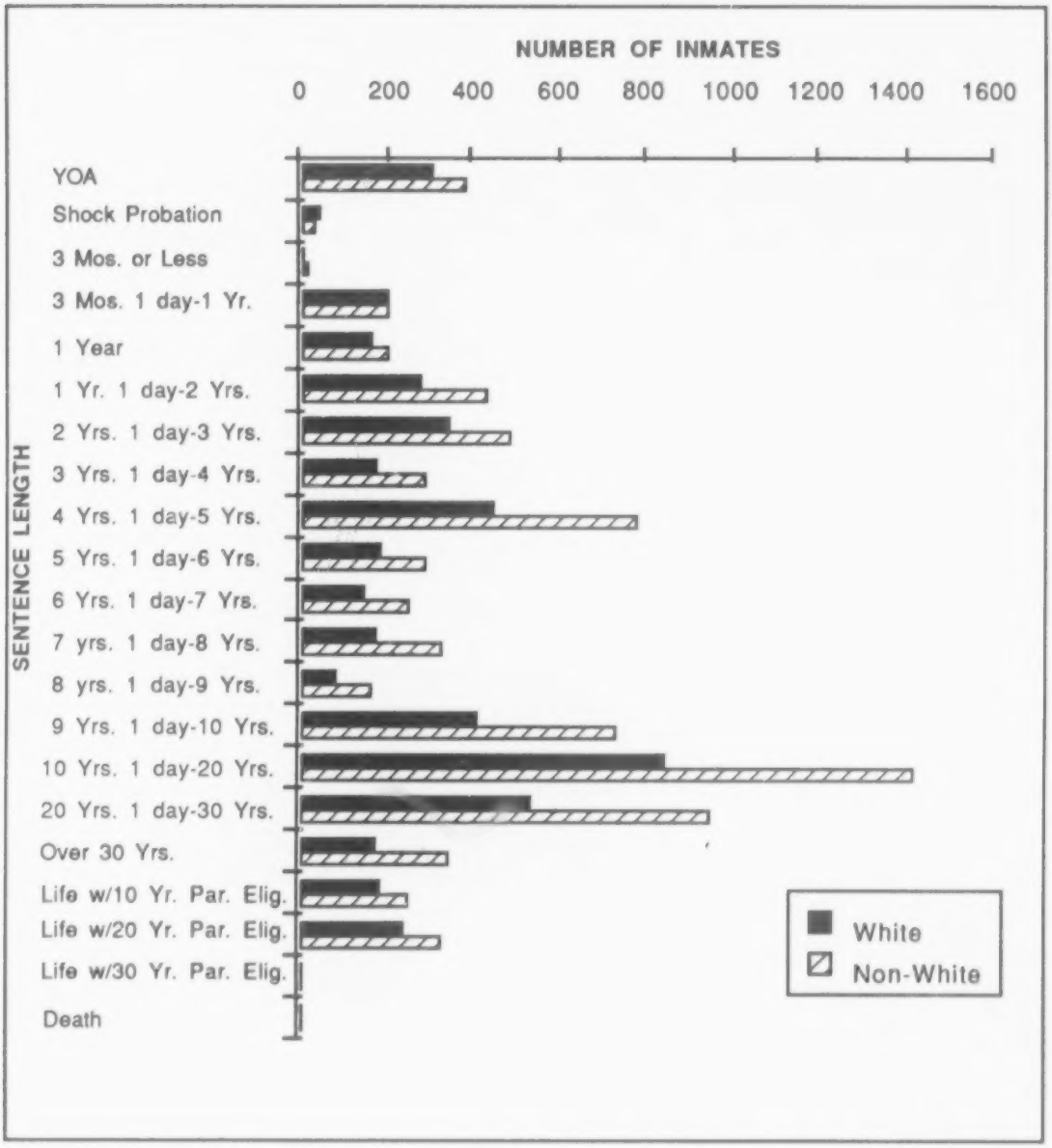


Table 18

Age Distribution of SCDC Total Inmate Population* (As Of June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE**	Number	Percent***	Number	Percent	Number	Percent***	Number	Percent***	Number	Percent
Under 17	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
17 - 19	248	5.1	356	4.6	8	2.7	16	3.8	628	4.7
20 - 24	968	19.8	1,600	20.9	57	19.1	69	16.4	2,694	20.3
25 - 29	1,173	24.0	2,072	27.1	88	29.4	117	27.7	3,450	26.0
30 - 34	954	19.5	1,671	21.8	79	26.4	98	23.2	2,802	21.1
35 - 39	639	13.1	1,027	13.4	36	12.0	68	16.1	1,770	13.3
40 - 44	415	8.5	487	6.4	15	5.0	27	6.4	944	7.1
45 - 49	236	4.8	194	2.5	8	2.7	9	2.1	447	3.4
50 - 54	125	2.6	119	1.6	3	1.0	12	2.8	259	2.0
55 - 59	63	1.3	60	0.8	1	0.3	4	0.9	128	1.0
60 - 64	39	0.8	26	0.3	2	0.7	0	0.0	67	0.5
65 - 69	24	0.5	25	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	52	0.4
70 and Over	9	0.2	14	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	24	0.2
TOTAL	4,893	100.2	7,656	100.0	299	99.9	422	99.9	13,270	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPS										
17 YEARS		28		47		2		1		78
18 AND OVER		4,843		7,594		293		427		13,157
21 AND OVER		4,465		7,070		282		403		12,220
24 AND UNDER		1,216		1,961		65		85		3,327
62 AND OVER		51		54		4		2		111
65 AND OVER		33		39		2		2		76
AVERAGE AGE		32		30		32		31		31

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

**This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1988.

***Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 20

Age of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

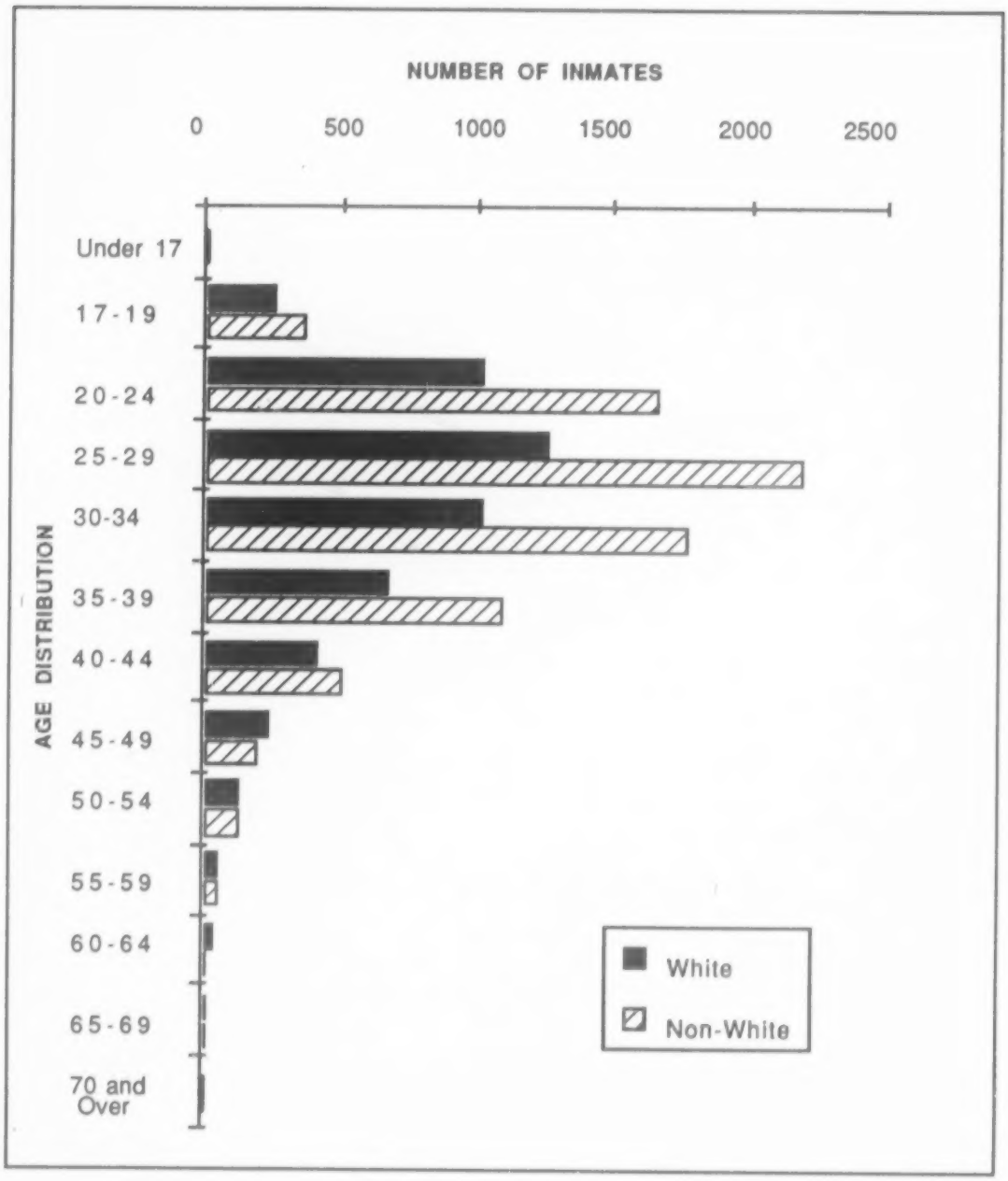


Table 19

Age at Time of Admission of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
AGE	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**
Under 17	16	0.3	36	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.2	54	0.4
17 - 19	632	12.9	1,076	14.1	17	5.7	32	7.6	1,757	13.2
20 - 24	1,388	28.4	2,426	31.7	74	24.7	91	21.6	3,979	30.0
25 - 29	1,074	21.9	1,815	23.7	69	23.1	123	29.1	3,081	23.2
30 - 34	696	14.2	1,155	15.1	61	20.4	89	21.1	2,001	15.1
35 - 39	478	9.8	608	7.9	35	11.7	51	12.1	1,172	8.8
40 - 44	271	5.5	257	3.4	21	7.0	16	3.8	565	4.3
45 - 49	163	3.3	135	1.8	10	3.3	7	1.7	315	2.4
50 - 54	81	1.7	77	1.0	5	1.7	8	1.9	171	1.3
55 - 59	51	1.0	35	0.5	2	0.7	2	0.5	90	0.7
60 - 64	26	0.5	19	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	47	0.4
65 - 69	12	0.2	10	0.1	2	0.7	1	0.2	25	0.2
70 and Over	5	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	13	0.1
TOTAL	4,893	99.8	7,656	100.1	299	99.9	422	100.0	13,270	100.1
SPECIAL GROUPS										
17 YEARS	147		227		3		5		382	
18 AND OVER	4,709		7,381		291		422		12,803	
21 AND OVER	3,938		6,047		270		379		6,047	
24 AND UNDER	2,027		3,532		90		126		3,532	
62 AND OVER	27		17		3		2		17	
65 AND OVER	17		17		3		1			
AVERAGE AGE	29		29		29		29		29	

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

**Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 21

Age at Time of Admission of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

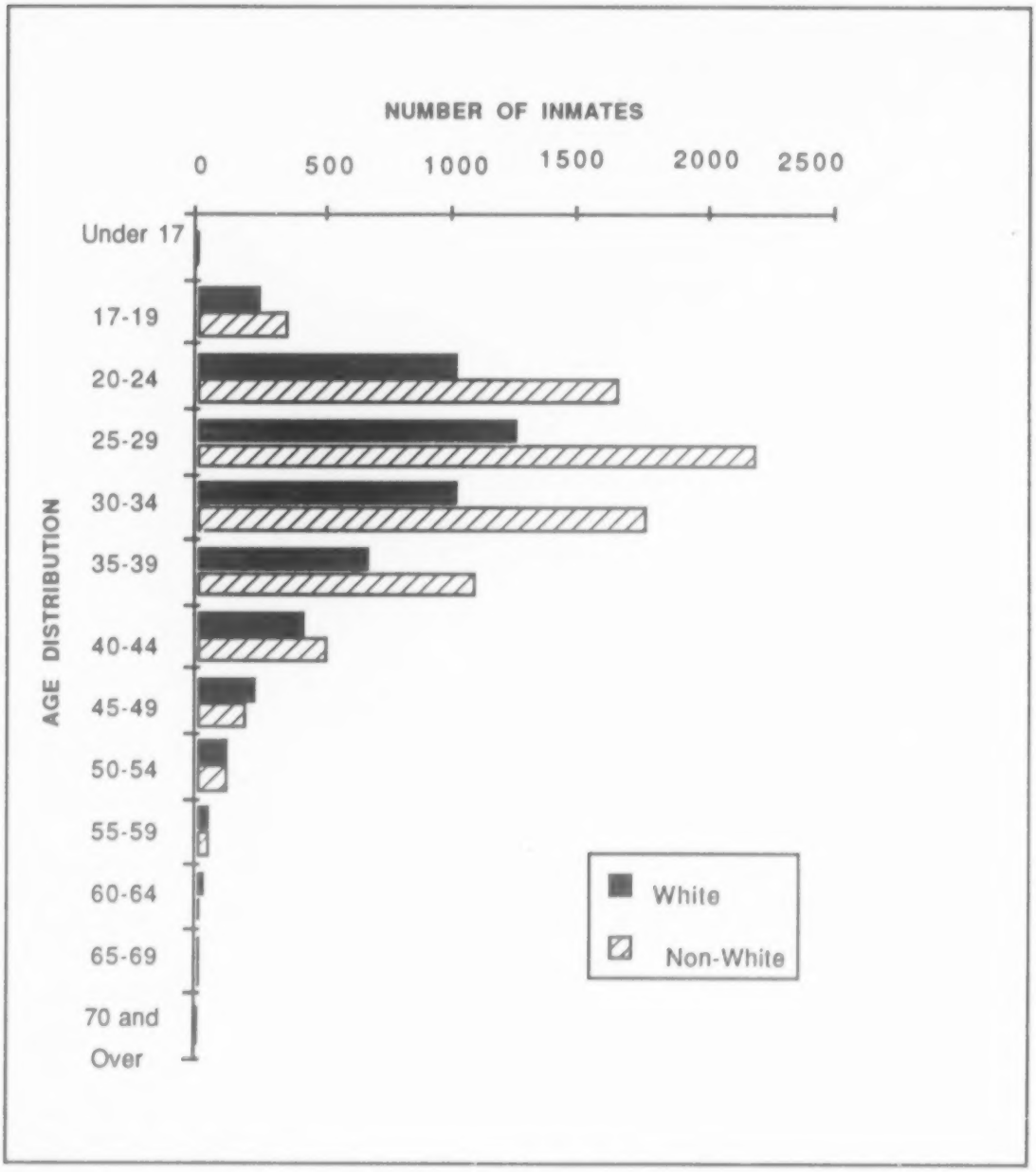


Table 20

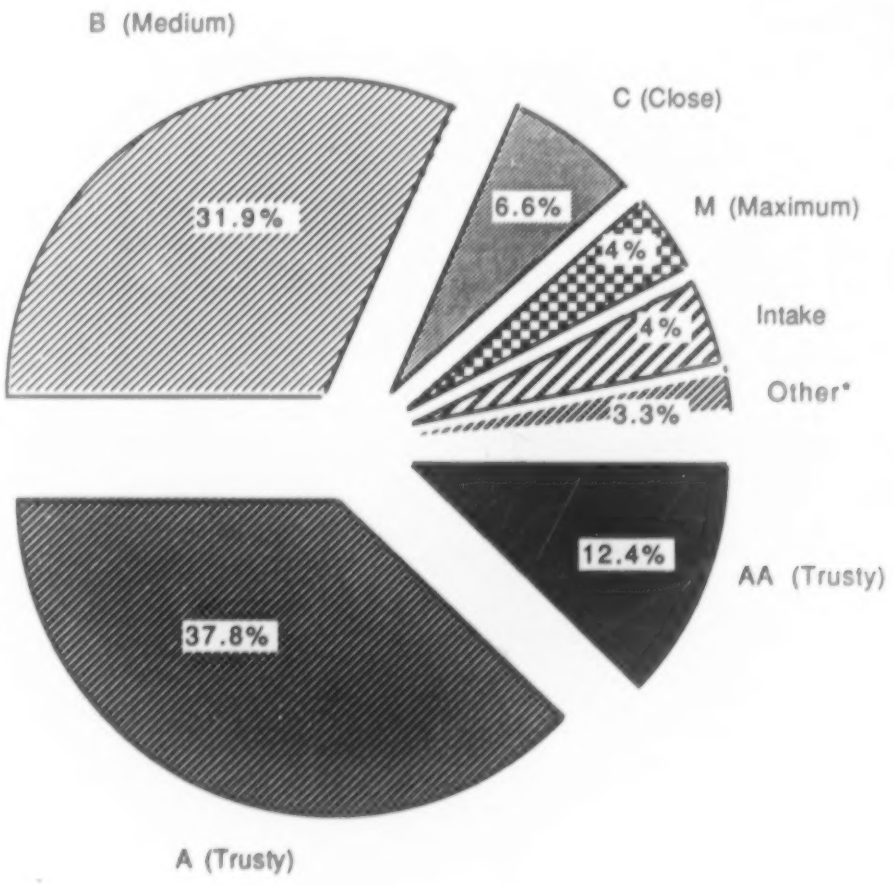
Security Level Distribution by Holding Correctional Region, Race and Sex of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

SECURITY LEVEL	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent**	Number	Percent	Number	Percent**
APPALACHIAN REGION										
AA Trusty	200	11.6	216	11.3	2	100.0	6	100.0	424	11.6
A Trusty	687	39.8	814	42.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,501	41.1
B Medium	534	31.0	567	29.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,101	30.2
C Close	150	8.7	150	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	300	8.2
M Maximum	78	4.5	83	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	161	4.4
Intake	12	0.7	13	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.7
Protective	23	1.3	11	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.9
Semi-Trusty	30	1.7	40	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	1.9
Restricted A	11	0.6	21	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.9
TOTAL	1,725	100.8	1,915	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	3,648	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA Trusty	141	6.9	262	6.7	62	23.2	54	14.5	519	7.9
A Trusty	694	34.0	1,403	35.9	72	27.0	101	27.2	2,270	34.4
B Medium	717	35.1	1,476	37.7	74	27.7	149	40.1	2,416	36.7
C Close	172	8.4	276	7.1	6	2.2	15	4.0	469	7.1
M Maximum	99	4.9	177	4.5	2	0.7	2	0.5	280	4.2
Intake	143	7.0	202	5.2	51	19.1	50	13.4	446	6.8
Protective	20	1.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.4
Semi-Trusty	41	2.0	72	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	113	1.7
Restricted A	14	0.7	38	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	53	0.8
								0.0		
TOTAL	2,041	100.0	3,910	100.0	267	100.0	372	100.0	6,590	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA Trusty	74	14.8	175	14.8	2	100.0	4	100.0	255	14.4
A Trusty	207	39.7	427	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	634	35.9
B Medium	185	31.8	421	35.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	606	34.3
C Close	33	3.7	58	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	91	5.1
M Maximum	40	3.7	38	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	4.4
Intake	9	2.0	7	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.9
Protective	3	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Semi-Trusty	8	0.9	20	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	1.6
Restricted A	23	1.7	34	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	3.2
TOTAL	582	100.0	1,180	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0	1,768	100.0
Other Locations***										
AA Trusty	205	37.6	203	31.2	17	60.7	17	42.5	442	35.0
A Trusty	259	47.5	350	53.8	3	10.7	5	12.5	617	48.8
B Medium	36	6.6	55	8.4	7	25.0	12	30.0	110	8.7
C Close	8	1.5	11	1.7	0	0.0	1	2.5	20	1.6
M Maximum	5	0.9	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.8
Intake	14	2.6	22	3.4	1	3.6	5	12.5	42	3.3
Protective	6	1.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.6
Semi-Trusty	3	0.6	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.4
Restricted A	9	1.7	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.9
TOTAL	545	100.0	651	100.0	28	100.0	40	100.0	1,264	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA Trusty	620	12.7	856	11.8	83	35.0	81	25.5	1,640	13.2
A Trusty	1,847	37.7	2,994	45.2	75	35.4	106	35.5	5,022	43.8
B Medium	1,472	30.1	2,519	30.8	81	26.5	161	34.5	4,233	30.0
C Close	363	7.4	495	4.0	6	1.2	16	1.8	880	4.3
M Maximum	222	4.5	303	4.0	2	0.8	2	0.3	529	3.9
Intake	178	3.6	244	1.8	52	1.2	55	2.4	529	1.9
Protective	52	1.1	58	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	1.3
Semi-Trusty	82	1.7	134	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	216	0.8
Restricted A	57	1.2	95	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	153	0.9
TOTAL	4,893	100.0	7,656	100.1	299	100.1	422	100.0	13,270	99.9

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees under SCDC's jurisdiction and included in budgetary consideration.
**Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.
***These include designated facilities, hospital facilities, authorized absences, states under the corrections compact, and community diversionary programs.

Figure 22

Security Level of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988



* Other includes Protective, Semi-Trusty and Restricted A.

Table 21

Committing Planning Districts of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

PLANNING DISTRICTS**	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent***	Number	Percent	Number	Percent***
I. Appalachian	1,719	35.1	1,630	21.3	123	41.1	105	24.9	3,577	27.0
II. Upper Savannah	232	4.7	435	5.7	12	4.0	31	7.3	710	5.4
III. Catawba	487	10.0	546	7.1	21	7.0	25	5.9	1,079	8.1
IV. Central Midlands	562	11.5	1,120	14.6	37	12.4	81	19.2	1,800	13.6
V. Lower Savannah	308	6.3	716	9.4	12	4.0	35	8.3	1,071	8.1
VI. Santee-Lynches	198	4.0	462	6.0	8	2.7	27	6.4	695	5.2
VII. Pee Dee	410	8.4	863	11.3	21	7.0	38	9.0	1,332	10.0
VIII. Waccamaw	410	8.4	595	7.8	34	11.4	34	8.1	1,073	8.1
IX. Berk.-Chasn.-Dorc.	446	9.1	987	12.9	27	9.0	33	7.8	1,493	11.3
X. Low Country	118	2.4	302	3.9	4	1.3	13	3.1	437	3.3
Out-Of-State	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
TOTAL	4,893	100.0	7,656	100.0	299	100.0	422	100.0	13,270	100.0

*This figure excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.
**Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix G.
***Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 23

Committing Planning Districts of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

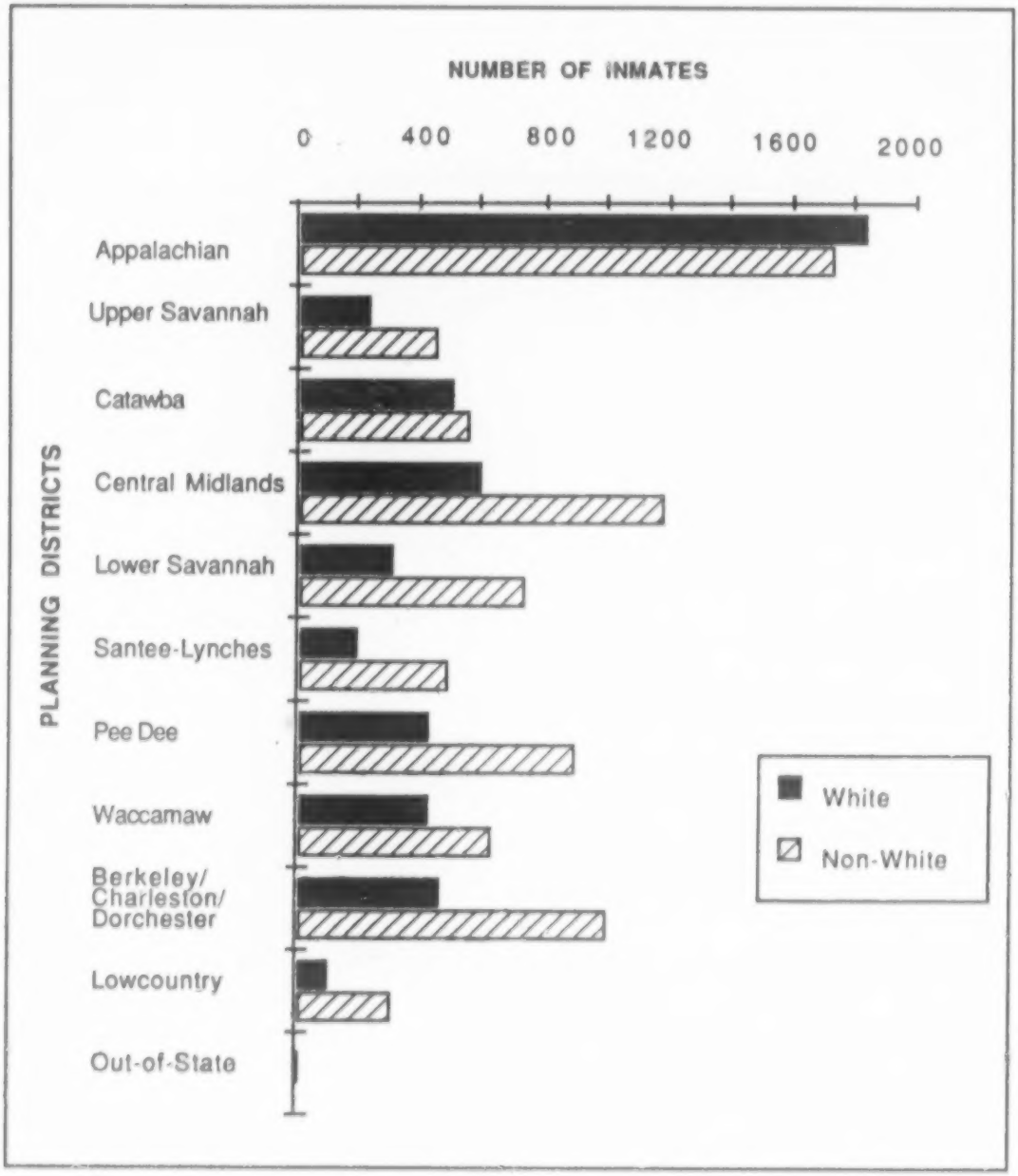


Table 22

Committing Judicial Circuits of SCDC Total Inmate Population* - (As Of June 30, 1988)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	136	2.8	371	4.8	11	3.7	17	4.0	535	3.7
2	242	4.9	379	5.0	5	1.7	19	4.5	645	5.2
3	178	3.6	563	7.4	13	4.3	32	7.6	786	6.8
4	251	5.1	428	5.6	14	4.7	18	4.3	711	4.6
5	293	6.0	871	11.4	19	6.4	62	14.7	1,245	7.4
6	192	3.9	290	3.8	13	4.3	10	2.4	505	4.8
7	495	10.1	489	6.4	28	9.4	25	5.9	1,037	8.2
8	252	5.2	404	5.3	13	4.3	33	7.8	702	6.9
9	366	7.5	899	11.7	23	7.7	31	7.3	1,319	8.1
10	386	7.9	234	3.1	21	7.0	16	3.8	659	4.2
11	266	5.4	279	3.6	15	5.0	16	3.8	576	3.3
12	160	3.3	435	5.7	7	2.3	21	5.0	623	4.6
13	837	17.1	907	11.8	73	24.4	65	15.4	1,882	18.6
14	127	2.6	356	4.6	5	1.7	14	3.3	502	2.6
15	393	8.0	426	5.6	29	9.7	25	5.9	873	6.2
16	317	6.5	325	4.2	10	3.3	18	4.3	670	4.9
Out-Of-State	1	0.0	0	0.0	0		0		1	
TOTAL	4,893	100.0	7,656	100.0	299	100.0	422	100.0	13,270	100.0

*This figure excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.
** Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix H.

Figure 24

Committing Judicial Circuits of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

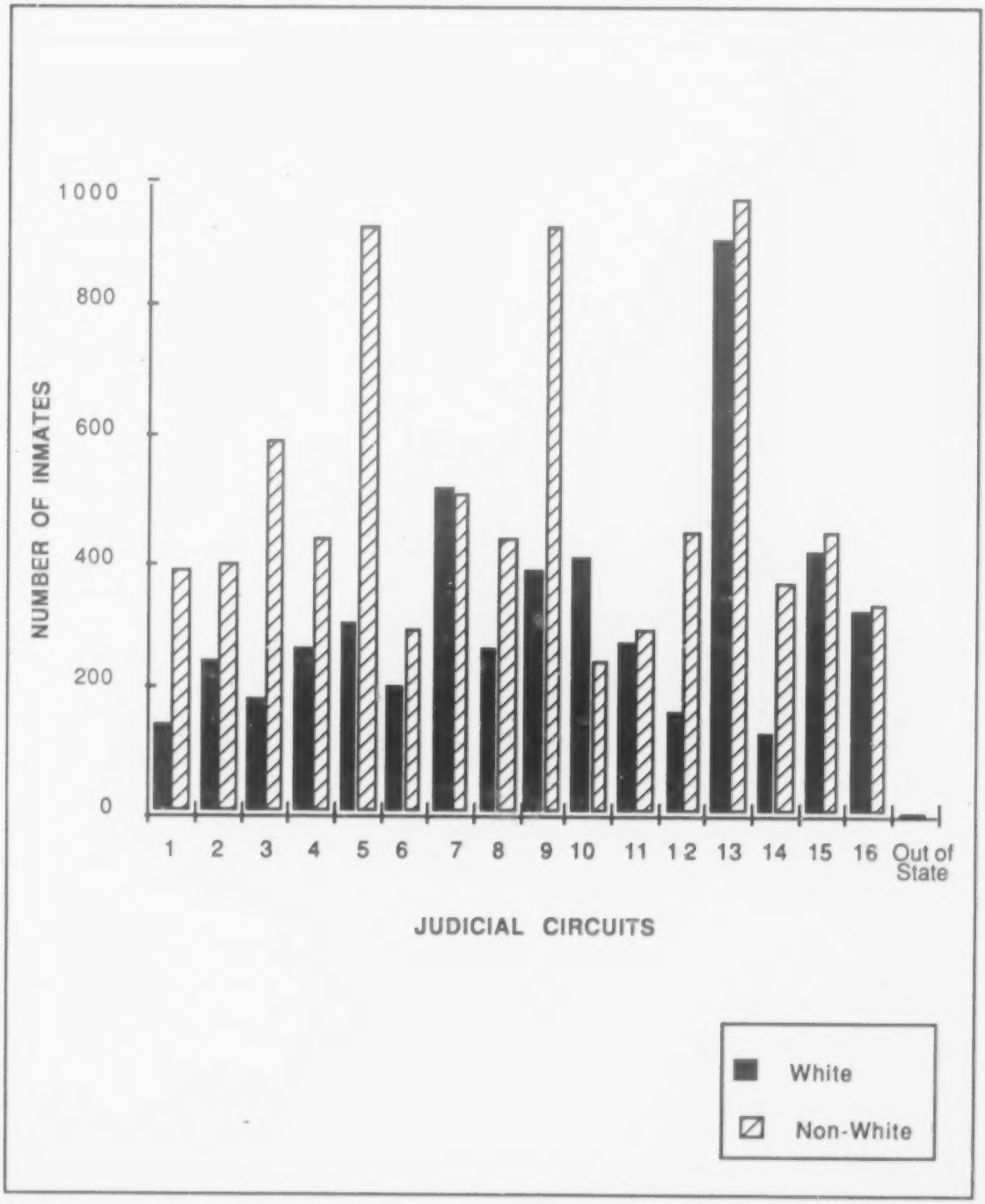


Table 23

Remaining Time to Serve Before Expiration of Sentence of SCDC Total Inmate Population*
(As Of June 30, 1988)

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE**	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Shock Probation	48	1.0	36	0.5	5	1.7	3	0.7	92	0.7
YOA	315	6.4	385	5.0	9	3.0	10	2.4	719	5.4
3 Mos. or Less	422	8.6	600	7.8	50	16.7	72	17.1	1,144	8.6
3 Mos. 1 Day - 6 Mos.	286	5.8	390	5.1	31	10.4	40	9.5	747	5.6
6 Mos. 1 Day - 9 Mos.	225	4.6	371	4.8	24	8.0	24	5.7	644	4.9
9 Mos. 1 Day - 1 Yr.	222	4.5	347	4.5	14	4.7	22	5.2	605	4.6
1 Yr. 1 Day - 2 Yrs.	640	13.1	1,075	14.0	54	18.1	86	20.4	1,855	14.0
2 Yrs. 1 Day - 3 Yrs.	530	10.8	859	11.2	28	9.4	46	10.9	1,463	11.0
3 Yrs. 1 Day - 4 Yrs.	355	7.3	572	7.5	15	5.0	28	6.6	970	7.3
4 Yrs. 1 Day - 5 Yrs.	269	5.5	497	6.5	7	2.3	9	2.1	782	5.9
5 Yrs. 1 Day - 6 Yrs.	199	4.1	351	4.6	8	2.7	18	4.3	576	4.3
6 Yrs. 1 Day - 7 Yrs.	162	3.3	292	3.8	3	1.0	6	1.4	463	3.5
7 Yrs. 1 Day - 8 Yrs.	140	2.9	238	3.1	2	0.7	5	1.2	385	2.9
8 Yrs. 1 Day - 9 Yrs.	92	1.9	167	2.2	5	1.7	6	1.4	270	2.0
9 Yrs. 1 Day - 10 Yrs.	92	1.9	144	1.9	2	0.7	3	0.7	241	1.8
10 Yrs. 1 Day - 15 Yrs.	286	5.8	445	5.8	10	3.3	15	3.6	756	5.7
15 Yrs. 1 Day - 20 Yrs.	68	1.4	150	2.0	2	0.7	1	0.2	221	1.7
20 Yrs. 1 Day - 25 Yrs.	22	0.4	49	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	0.5
25 Yrs. 1 Day - 30 Yrs.	15	0.3	29	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	45	0.3
Over 30 Yrs.	29	0.6	43	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	73	0.6
Life/Death	476	9.7	616	8.0	28	9.4	28	6.6	1,148	8.7
TOTAL	4,893	100.0	7,656	100.0	299	100.0	422	100.0	13,270	100.0
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE***	3 Years 11 Months		4 Years 1 Month		2 Years 8 Months		2 Years 8 Months		3 Years 11 Months	

*The total inmate population excludes 861 YOA parolees who are also under SCDC's jurisdiction, and are included in budgetary considerations.

**Full impact for statutory, meritorious, and work credits as earned have been included; projections as to credits to be accrued have not been made in time remaining calculations.

***Excludes youthful offenders, shock probationers, and inmates with life and death sentences.

Figure 25

Remaining Time to Serve of Total Inmate Population - As of June 30, 1988

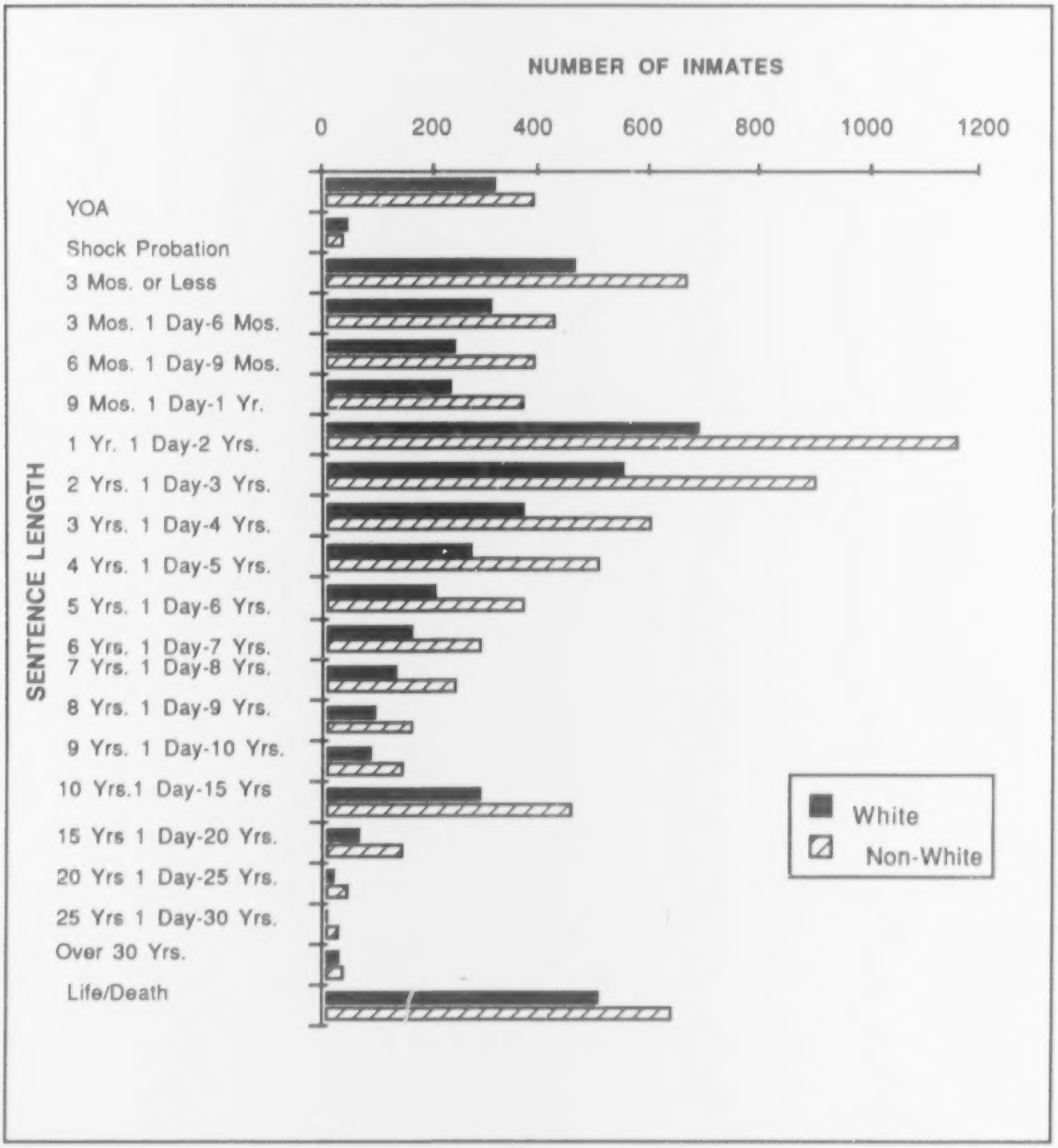


Table 24

Distribution of Time Served By SCDC Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1988
(July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
TIME SERVED	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3 Months or Less	610	20.5	645	16.0	71	24.4	76	20.1	1,402	18.3
3 - 6 Months	409	13.8	481	11.9	64	22.0	80	21.2	1,034	13.5
6 - 9 Months	365	12.3	520	12.9	41	14.1	53	14.0	979	12.7
9 - 12 Months	184	6.2	226	5.6	20	6.9	37	9.8	467	6.1
1 - 2 Years	622	20.9	879	21.8	58	19.9	68	18.0	1,627	21.2
2 - 3 Years	265	8.9	468	11.6	20	6.9	29	7.7	782	10.2
3 - 4 Years	169	5.7	246	6.1	8	2.7	13	3.4	436	5.7
4 - 5 Years	101	3.4	133	3.3	3	1.0	6	1.6	243	3.2
5 - 6 Years	77	2.6	145	3.6	2	0.7	4	1.1	228	3.0
6 - 7 Years	53	1.8	73	1.8	1	0.3	5	1.3	132	1.7
7 - 8 Years	33	1.1	57	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.5	92	1.2
8 - 9 Years	30	1.0	40	1.0	2	0.7	3	0.8	75	1.0
9 - 10 Years	18	0.6	28	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.3	48	0.6
10 - 15 Years	33	1.1	81	2.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	115	1.5
15 - 20 Years	3	0.1	16	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.2
20 - 30 Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Over 30 Years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	2,972	100.0	4,038	100.0	291	100.0	378	100.0	7,679	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 Year 9 Months		2 Years 1 Month		1 Year 1 Month		1 Year 3 Months		1 Year 10 Months	

*Inmates released due to conditions such as paid fine, appeal bond, death, shock probation etc. are not included in these averages.

Figure 26

Distribution of Time Served by Inmates Released During FY 88

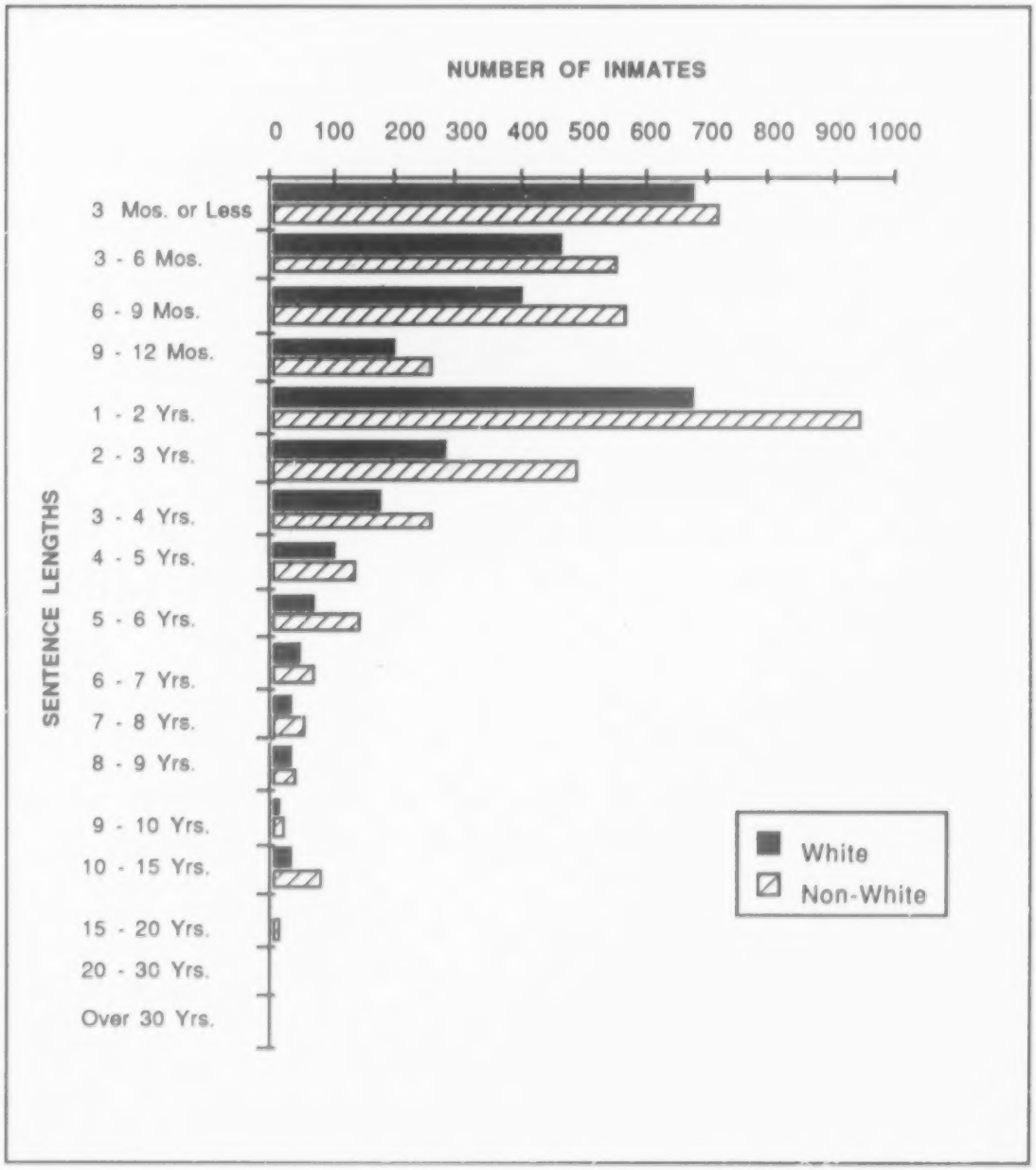


Table 25

Distribution of Works Credits Earned and Type of Release of SCDC Inmates Released During FY 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLE BY PROB./PAROLE/ PARDON BOARD	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	SHOCK PROBATIONERS	TOTAL
N/A	809	0	30	37	4	0	301	1,181
0	0	16	368	208	128	13	0	733
1 - 50	0	189	1,213	62	959	89	0	2,512
51 - 100	0	239	219	12	260	120	0	870
101 - 150	0	176	179	9	139	173	0	676
151 - 200	0	99	111	3	80	122	0	415
201 - 250	0	99	64	4	50	93	0	310
251 - 300	0	78	66	2	33	89	0	268
301 - 350	0	54	44	0	18	41	0	157
351 - 400	0	47	25	2	7	45	0	126
401 - 450	0	40	20	3	7	24	0	94
451 - 500	0	32	22	2	5	24	0	85
501 - 550	0	27	22	0	1	18	0	68
551 - 600	0	21	11	1	2	7	0	42
601 - 650	0	22	8	0	2	3	0	35
651 - 700	0	15	8	1	1	4	0	27
701 - 750	0	11	7	0	1	2	0	21
751 - 800	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	13
801 - 850	0	10	3	0	0	4	0	17
851 - 900	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	8
901 - 950	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
951 - 1000	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
1001 - 1050	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
1101 - 1150	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1151 - 1200	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1201 - 1400	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
TOTAL RELEASES	809	1,191	2,436	348	1,718	876	301	7,679
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	253,855	206,128	11,276	110,221	179,375	0	760,855
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	213	85	32	64	205	0	120

* Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or died.

** Inmates who did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

Table 26

Community Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

INMATE FLOWS	30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM	WORK RELEASE, EDUCATIONAL RELEASE, FEDERAL PROGRAMS	EXTENDED WORK RELEASE PROGRAM
Participants in Program at Beginning of Fiscal Year	206 *	767 *	166
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2240	1901	400
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2242	1922	361
Dismissed	136	452	45
Released	1170	594	101
Paroled	857	300	138
Transferred	79	576	77
Participants in Program at End of Fiscal Year	204	746	205

Source: The Division of Community Services.

*These figures supersede those in the Annual Report for FY '87.

Table 27

Number and Percentage of Inmates Admitted to SCDC Under the 1975 Armed Robbery Act, and the Life Sentence with 20 and 30 Year Parole Eligibility Acts - (Fiscal Years 1976 - 1988)

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADMS.	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			INMATES SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF:			
					20 Years		30 Years	
		Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.	Average Sentence Length*	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Adms.
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-	N/A***	-
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2	N/A	-
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9	N/A	-
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8	N/A	-
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1	N/A	-
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6	N/A	-
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9	N/A	-
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8	N/A	-
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9	N/A	-
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8	N/A	-
1986	7,397	168	2.3	20 years 8 months	64	0.9	N/A	-
1987	7,952	229	2.9	25 years 1 month	49	0.6	9	0.1
1988	8,502	186	2.2	22 years 4 months	55	0.6	21	0.2

* Excludes life, death and YOA sentences.
** Not Applicable--Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.
***Effective date June 3, 1986.

Table 28

Death Row Statistics - Fiscal Year 1988 - (July 1, 1987 - June 30, 1988)

	MALE		FEMALE		
INMATE FLOWS	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	TOTAL
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	**24**	**24**	0	0	**48**
Admitted During Fiscal Year	2	0	0	0	2
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	2	5	0	0	7
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	1	5	0	0	6
Death	1	0	0	0	1
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	**24**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**43**
Average Age	35 YRS.	29 YRS.	-	-	32 YRS.
Average Time Served	4 Yrs. 4 Mos.	5 Yrs. 2 Mos.	-	-	4 Yrs. 8 Mos.

Table 29

Distribution of SCDC Employees by Race, Sex and Type of Position (As of June 16, 1988)

	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
TYPE OF POSITION	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Security	943	18.4	1,347	26.2	273	5.3	416	8.1	2,979	58.0
Non-Security	775	15.1	382	7.4	651	12.7	351	6.8	2,159	42.0
SCDC TOTAL	1,718	33.4	1,729	33.7	924	18.0	767	14.9	5,138	100.0

1
Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

*Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,138 employees as of June 16, 1988.

Figure 27

SCDC Employees by Race, Sex and Type of Position - As of June 16, 1988

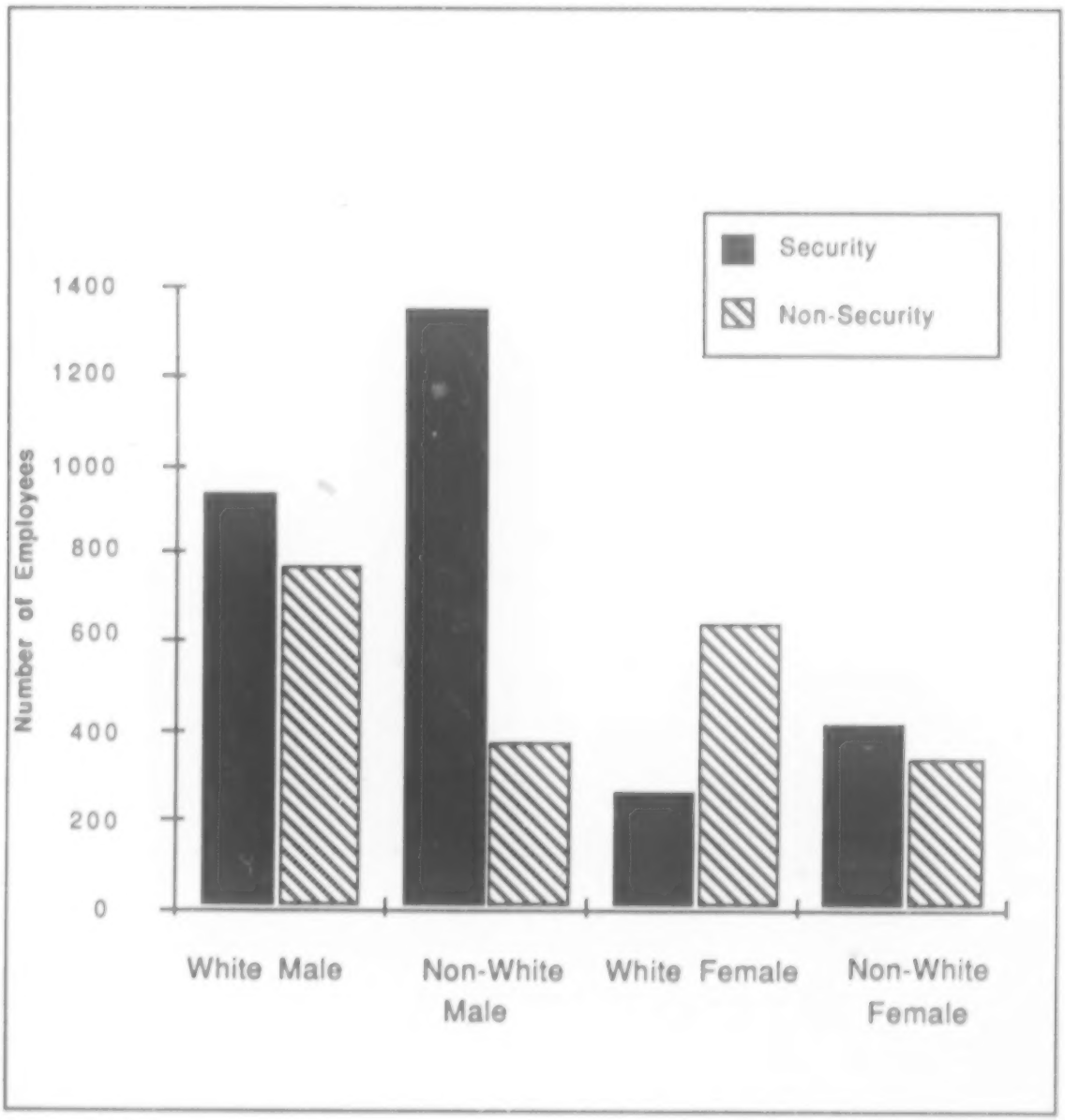


Table 30

Distribution of SCDC Security Strength by Facility (As of June 16, 1988)*

Facilities	Number of Correctional Officers Authorized	Number of Correctional Officers Actually Assigned			Average Inmate Population	Number of Inmates Per Authorized Corr. Officer
		Male	Female	Total		
Appalachian Correctional Region	923	630	209	839	3,410	3.7
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	15	12	4	16	186	12.4
Catawba Work Center	14	12	3	15	126	9.0
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	134	103	22	125	533	4.0
Dutchman Correctional Institution	146	103	31	134	533	3.7
Givens Youth Correctional Center	17	15	1	16	125	7.4
Greenwood Correctional Center	17	13	3	16	92	5.4
Livesay Work Center	10	8	2	10	94	9.4
McCormick Correctional Institution	247	158	59	217	539	2.2
Northside Correctional Center	42	33	9	42	286	6.8
Perry Correctional Institution	281	173	75	248	896	3.2
Midlands Correctional Region	1,662	1306	385	1691	5,994	3.6
Aiken Youth Correctional Center	59	44	12	56	293	5.0
Broad River Correctional Institution	305	310	64	374	430	1.4
Campbell Work Center	13	10	3	13	147	11.3
Central Correctional Institution	380	297	64	361	1,309	3.4
Goodman Correctional Institution	67	50	11	61	455	6.8
Kirkland Correctional Institution	278	228	31	259	800	2.9
Lower Savannah Work Center	10	8	2	10	60	6.0
Manning Correctional Institution	133	119	14	133	606	4.6
State Park Correctional Center	62	36	26	62	226	3.7
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Work Release Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevenson Correctional Institution	58	46	11	57	148	2.6
Walden Correctional Institution	57	40	14	54	299	5.2
Wateree River Correctional Institution	112	87	20	107	620	5.5
Watkins Pre-Release Center	16	16	2	18	131	7.3
Women's Correctional Center	130	15	111	126	448	3.4
Coastal Correctional Region	414	320	83	403	1,665	4.0
Coastal Work Center	16	13	2	15	152	9.5
Lieber Correctional Center	320	246	64	310	871	2.7
MacDougall Youth Correctional Center	69	55	15	70	545	7.9
Palmer Work Center	9	6	2	8	97	10.8
TOTAL	3,019**	2,256	677	2933***	11,069****	3.7

Source: Division of Personnel Administration and Training

*This data is closest to the end of the period of which information for developing this table is available.

** This number excludes 34 authorized for the Byrnes Clinical Center, 4 for Training Adm., 6 for the Get Smart Team, and 1 each for, Appalanchian Regional Office, Allendale Corr. Inst., Evans Corr. Inst., and the Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance.

*** This number excludes 34 assigned to the Byrnes Clinical Center, 6 for Training Adm., 2 for the Get Smart Team, 1 each for the Appalachian Regional Office, Allendale Corr. Inst., Evans Corr. Inst., and Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance.

****Fiscal Year Average.

Appendices

- A. Statutory Authority of the Department of Corrections
- B. Offense Classification
- C. Youthful Offender Act
- D. Supervised Furlough
- E. Earned Work Credit
- F. Community Programs
- G. Counties Comprising Regional Councils (Planning Districts)
- H Counties Comprising Judicial Circuits

Appendix A

Statutory Authority

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 (Title 24, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended) as an administrative agency of the State government. The Department was charged to "implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system...and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

The State's policy is expressed in Section 24-1-20: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the (Department of Corrections) shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Title 24 also provides statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Commissioner, management and control of the prison system, fiscal and procurement activities, and such other matters as are essential to the operation of a modern state prison system.

Appendix B

Offense Classification

Arson

Assault
- Aggravated Assault/Family/Non-Family/ Public Officer, With or Without Weapon
- Intimidation
- Assault and Battery With Intent to Kill

Bribery
- Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Conflict of Interest
- Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving
- Athletes

Burglary
- Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/Non-Residence
- Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses
- Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
- Procurement for Prostitution
- Prostitution

Computer Crimes

Conservation
- Animals/Birds/Fish
- Environment
- License Stamp
- Animal Fighting or Baiting

Crimes Against Persons
- Hazing
- Lynching

Damage to Property
- Damage to Property
- Damage to Property with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs
- Distribution/Sale/Possession/Smuggling of:
  - Hallucinogen
  - Heroin
  - Opium
  - Cocaine
  - Synthetic Narcotics
  - Marijuana
  - Amphetamines
  - Barbiturates
  - Legend Drugs
  - Possesson of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion
- Blackmail by Threatening:
  - Injury to Person
  - Damage to Property

Family Offenses
- Neglect or Non-support
- Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
- Bigamy
- Contributing to Delinquency of Minor

Flight/Escape
- Flight to Avoid Prosecution
- Aiding Prison Escape
- Harboring Escapee
- Escape or Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting
- Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
- Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
- Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities
- Mail Fraud or other Swindling
- Impersonation
- False Statement
- Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
- Insufficient Funds for Checks

Gambling
- Bookmaking
- Card/Dice Operation
- Possession/Transportation/Non-Registration of Gambling Device/Goods

Lottery
- Sports Tampering
- Transmitting Wager Information

Health/Safety
- Misbranded Drug/Food/Cosmetics
- Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide
- Willful Killing Family/Non-Family
- Willful Killing Public Officer
- Negligible Manslaughter w/Vehicle or Weapon
- Manslaughter, Vol. or Invol.
- Poisoning
- Murder

Immigration
- Illegal Entry
- False Citizenship
- Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy
- Eavesdropping Information/Order
- Divulge Eavesdropping Equipment
- Open Sealed Communication
- Trespassing or Wiretapping
- Telephone Harassment

Kidnapping
- Kidnapping for Ransom
- Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
- Hostage for Escape
- Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
- Hijacking Aircraft

Appendix B (continued)

Offense Classification

Larceny
- Pursesnatching Without Force
- Shoplifting
- Housebreaking
- Grand Larceny
- Pickpocket

License Violation
- Conducting Funeral Without License

Liquor
- Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Miscellaneous Crimes
- Accessory to a Felony
- Criminal Conspiracy
- Unremoved Container Door
- Keeping Child Out of School
- Misconduct in Office
- Possession of Tools for Crime
- Slander/Libel
- Tatooing

Obscene Materials
- Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
- Distribution/Communication of Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice
- Perjury
- Contempt of Court
- Misconduct of Judicial Officer
- Contempt of Congress/Legislature
- Parole/Probation/Conditional Release Violation
- Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police
- Resisting Officer
- Obstructing Criminal Investigation
- Making False Report
- Evidence Destroying
- Refusing to Aid Officer
- Unauthorized Communication with Prisoner
- Failure to Report Crime

Property Crimes
- Trespassing
- Unlawful Use of Property
- Theft of Cable TV Service

Public Peace
- Engaging in/Inciting Riot
- Unlawful Assembly
- False Fire Alarm
- Harassing Communication
- Desecrating Flag
- Disorderly Conduct
- Disturbing the Peace
- Curfew Violation
- Littering

Robbery
- Robbery With or Without Weapon
- Pursesnatching
- Bank Robbery
- Highway Robbery
- Armed Robbery
- Accessory to Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses
- Fondling of Child
- Homosexual Act
- Incest
- Indecent Exposure
- Bestiality
- Peeping Tom
- Seduction

Sexual Assault
- Rape, With or Without Weapon
- Sodomy
- Statutory Rape
- Carnal Abuse
- Buggery
- Intent to Ravish
- Criminal Sexual Conduct

Smuggling
- Contraband
- In Prison
- To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property
- Sale of Stolen Property
- Transportation of Stolen Property
- Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle
- Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
- Receiving Stolen Vehicle
- Interstate Transportation of
- Unauthorized Use of Vehicle
- Aircraft Theft

Tax Revenue
- Income/Sales/Liquor Tax Evasion
- Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses
- Hit and Run
- Transporting Dangerous Material
- Felony Driving Under the Influece
- Driving Under Influence/Suspension

Vagrancy

Weapon Offenses
- Altering Weapon
- Carrying Concealed/Prohibited Weapon
- Teaching Use, Transporting or Using
- Incendiary Device/Explosives
- Firing/Selling Weapon
- Threat to Burn/Bomb
- Possession in Violent Offense

Appendix C

Youthful Offender Act

In 1968, the General Assembly enacted legislation, commonly referred to as the "Youthful Offender Act," to prescribe for the correction and treatment of youthful offenders (Sections 24-19-10 through 24-19-160, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976.) The following is a summary of the act, with supplemental notes on the administration thereof.

A "youthful offender" is any male or female offender who is at least seventeen but less than twenty-five years of age at the time of conviction.

Within the Department of Corrections, there is a Youthful Offender Division which through the end of this fiscal year carried out three primary functions: presentence investigation services and recommendations to the sentencing court; institutional services and supervision of youthful offenders committed to the Department's care; and aftercare services, i.e., parole of youthful offenders and professional supervision of the parolee. (The Department of Corrections will contract with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services to perform the presentence, parole and aftercare services effective July 1, 1988.)

In the administration of the Act, the courts may release a youthful offender to the Department prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days. A thorough presentence investigation report is made to the court for use in adjudication and sentencing. The report is a factual and diagnostic case study, which includes a clinical interpretation of the offender's present attitude, feelings and emotional responses, together with an estimate of his prospects for change.

A youthful offender may be sentenced indefinitely (although the period may not exceed six years) to the custody of the Department. Upon sentencing, the youthful offender undergoes a series of interviews, a medical evaluation, psychological and educational testing, and is given an orientation on confinement within the department. Youthful offenders are sent to minimum security institutions, and live in dormitories, wards, or rooms, depending on the institution. Work, education and counseling programs are prescribed, and it is the offender's progress in such programs which ultimately decides when or if he will be moved into pre-release work programs and eventually be paroled.

Parole of youthful offenders after they have served a portion of a court sentence is a conditional release of the offender. He remains under supervision, normally for a minimum of one year. Parole supervisors are responsible for providing constant, direct professional supervision of the youthful offender, as well as for organizing and developing the services of volunteers to assist in the aftercare program. Complaints against parolees are investigated and appropriate action taken when indicated. The Department may revoke an order of parole when the action is deemed necessary, and return the youthful offender parolee to a correctional institution for further treatment. A youthful offender is ultimately discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his conviction.

The Act also provides that if the court finds the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, the court may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. Offenders so sentenced are also placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

Appendix D

Supervised Furlough

South Carolina enacted a Supervised Furlough Program in 1981, and the General Assembly modified the program in 1983, 1986 and 1987. Following is a summary of the program as provided for in Section 24-13-710, S.C. Code of Laws.

The Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough Program. The program permits carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentences as required by law or have not committed any one of certain specified crimes* to be released on furlough prior to parole eligibility under the supervision of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. These inmates have the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier.

*(Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree; or a lewd act upon a child under the age of fourteen; or a violent crime (i.e. murder, criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree, assault and battery with intent to kill, kidnapping, voluntary manslaughter, armed robbery, drug trafficking, arson in the first degree, burglary in the first and second degree).)

The statute further provides that to be eligible for the program, an inmate must: (1) maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration; (2) demonstrate to Department of Corrections officials a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society; (3) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed upon him by the Department; (4) have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitative services; and (5) have been committed to the Department of Corrections with a total sentence of five years or less as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more.

The Department of Corrections has established certain criteria which must be met by an otherwise eligible individual: no outstanding holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not have been removed from participation in a community program within six months of eligibility for supervised furlough; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; must not have escaped or been returned from escape within six months of eligibility; must not currently be a participant in the Extended Work Release Program; must have a residence in South Carolina verified and approved by the Department; must not have a pending disciplinary action that qualifies as a major institutional rules infraction; must have served at least six months of his sentence and be within six months of release; and must have served six months free of a major disciplinary infraction prior to eligibility date.

When placed in the Supervised Furlough program, an inmate comes under the supervision of agents of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services who insure the inmate's compliance with the rules, regulations, and conditions of the program, as well as monitoring the inmate's employment and participation in prescribed and authorized rehabilitative programs.

Appendix E

Earned Work Credit Program

The Earned Work Credit Program had its beginning in the Litter Control Program, Act 496, 1978, which substantially rewrote Section 24-13-230, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976. Currently, the SCDC Commissioner is authorized to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned to a productive duty assignment, or who are regularly enrolled in academic, technical, or vocational training programs.

The Earned Work Credit Program is considered a motivational program for inmates to help reduce their sentences, and is one strategy whereby the Department tries to stabilize inmate population, reduce overcrowding, and help control capital improvements and operating costs.

The Commissioner has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and published SCDC Policy 1700.1, which prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the management and administration of the program. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 225 types of jobs in SCDC institutions were described and approved.

There are four job classification levels; Earned Work Credit is awarded on the basis of these classifications and work performed in the assigned job. An inmate must work at least five hours per day or at least 25 hours per week to be considered "full time" and awarded Earned Work Credits. The job classification levels are:

- Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.
- Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.
- Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.
- Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Most of the jobs available to inmates fall into the following broad categories: cafeteria and food service, construction, driving vehicles, education and library, farm work, industrial jobs in prison industries, institutional maintenance, printers and photographers, public works projects, recreation, staff clerical support. Additionally, some inmates are in community placement (work release, extended work release and supervised furlough) and may be engaged in any one of hundreds of jobs found in their local community.

There are limitations on the Earned Work Credit program; some of these are: anyone serving a life sentence for murder is prohibited from earning credits under the program; educational credits are not available to any individual convicted of a crime designated as violent in Section 16-1-60, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976; persons sentenced under the Shock Probation Program, Youthful Offender Act, serving sentences under the Interstate Corrections Compact in South Carolina, and inmates serving sentences for non-support/contempt of court are not eligible for EWC; the maximum annual credit for both work and educational credits is limited to 180 days.

During Fiscal Year 1988, an average of 10,721 inmates (85% of SCDC average daily population) were productively engaged and earned credits toward their time to serve. An additional 1,034 inmates, on the average, worked on jobs but due to their sentence category were not eligible for motivational work credits as specified in the Litter Control Program legislation.

Among those eligible for motivational work credit, a total of 984,251 credits were earned during the fiscal year for a productivity average of 92 credits per inmate. These credits ultimately will result in an earlier release date for each of these inmates at an average of 57 days per 100

credit days for those released with sentence served and 100 days per 100 credit days for those paroled. The distribution of credits earned and the type of release is presented in greater detail in Table 25.

The profile of inmates at each job classification level of productive work closest to the end of Fiscal Year 1988 was as follows:

Level	Full Time	Part Time	No. of Inmates
2. One day credit for each two days worked.	4,036	5	4,041 (30.5%)
3. One day credit for each three days worked.	2,802	10	2,812 (21.1%)
5. One day credit for each five days worked.	1,873	81	1,954 (14.7%)
7. One day credit for each seven days worked.	970	227	1,197 (9.0%)
Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*.	3,266	0	3,266 (24.6%)
Total	12,947	323	13,270 (100.0 %)

*Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

Earned Work Credits have the effect of reducing the SCDC population level (by reducing the time served of released inmates) and operational costs. Between July 1, 1987, and June 30, 1988, a total of 7,679 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 5,738 inmates (75%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program. (Of the remaining 1,941 inmates released, 221 had earned work credit, but because of a combination of circumstances were not affected in their release eligibility.)

Appendix F

Community Programs Defined

30-Day Pre-Release Program

Inmates who complete their sentences or are provisionally paroled, participate in this program. It offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center and the Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release program do not work in the community.

Work and Educational Release and Federal Referral Programs

Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Release, Regular Work Release, Educational Release, and Federal Referral Programs work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligibility for parole or other forms of release. The Federal Bureau of Prisons refers to SCDC some of their inmates who are legal residents of South Carolina and meet all the criteria for the SCDC Regular Work Release Program.

Extended Work Release Program

This program allows the exceptional work release inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center assigned and are maintained as authorized absentees.

Furlough Program

"AA" custody inmates within the Department are eligible to apply for 72-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day and Christmas. After an inmate successfully completes four consecutive 72-hour furloughs, he/she may apply for one 48-hour optional furlough per calendar year.

Furloughs may be granted for inmates to attend the funeral of an immediate family member, visit a critically ill family member, obtain outside medical services not otherwise available within the Department, contact prospective employers, or secure a suitable residence for use upon release or parole, or participate in educational /training programs in the community.

Appendix G

South Carolina's Ten Regional Councils (Planning Districts)

In 1971, local governments throughout the state formed regional councils - sometimes called planning districts - to act on their behalf. The councils provide a variety of services requested by their local governments, including grants administration, economic development assistance, and planning and management assistance. The services vary from region to region, depending on local needs and priorities. The councils do not pass legislation, enforce laws or levy taxes. Their goal is to work with local governments and public agencies to increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

Presently, the ten regional councils are composed of the following counties (SCDC correctional regions are noted for reference purposes.)

SCDC Appalachian Correctional Region

- 1. South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments - Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg.
- 2. Upper Savannah Council of Governments - Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda.
- 3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union. (Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)

SCDC Midlands Region

- 4. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council - Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.
- 5. Lower Savannah Council of Governments - Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Orangeburg. (Allendale County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)
- 6. Santee-Lynches Council for Governments - Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter.

SCDC Coastal Correctional Region

- 7. Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments - Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, and Marlboro.
- 8. Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council - Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg.
- 9. Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments - Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester.
- 10. Lowcountry Council of Governments - Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

Appendix H

Counties Comprising South Carolina Judicial Circuits

The General Assembly has divided the state into sixteen judicial circuits, and prescribed that one judge shall be elected from the first, second, sixth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth circuits, and two judges shall be elected from each of the others. These judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, as are six additional circuit judges without regard to county or circuit of residence. The Circuit Court is a general trial court with original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Currently, the sixteen judicial circuits are composed of the following counties:

- 1: Calhoun...Dorchester...Orangeburg
- 2: Aiken...Bamberg...Barnwell
- 3: Clarendon...Lee...Sumter...Williamsburg
- 4: Chesterfield...Darlington...Dillon...Marlboro
- 5: Kershaw...Richland
- 6: Chester...Fairfield...Lancaster
- 7: Cherokee...Spartanburg
- 8: Abbeville...Greenwood...Laurens...Newberry
- 9: Charleston...Berkeley
- 10: Anderson...Oconee
- 11: Edgefield...Lexington...McCormick...Saluda
- 12: Florence...Marion
- 13: Greenville...Pickens
- 14: Allendale...Beaufort...Colleton...Hampton...Jasper
- 15: Georgetown...Horry
- 16: Union...York